

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

In This Number

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The Light, Clean, Well Ventilated Basement of N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd., Elevator at Fort William, Ont.
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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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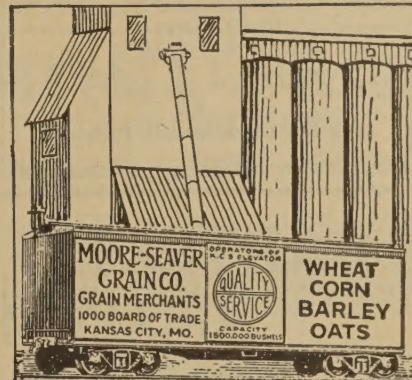
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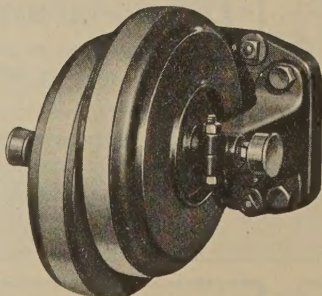
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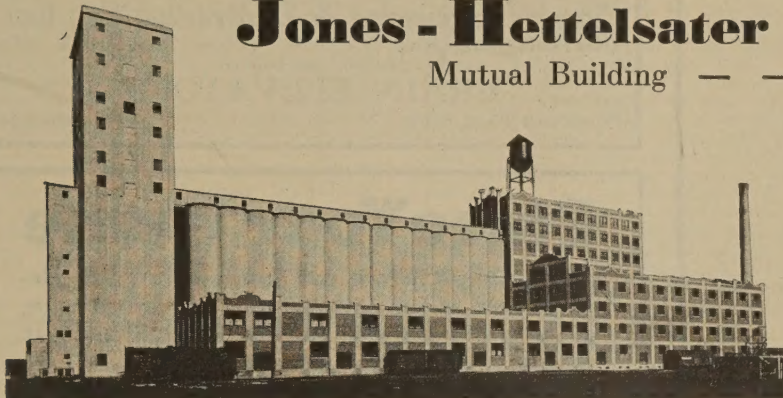
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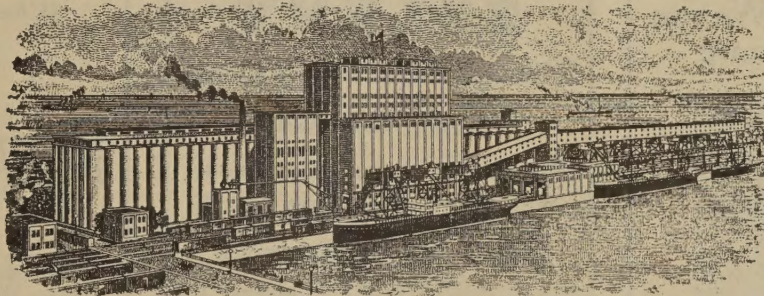
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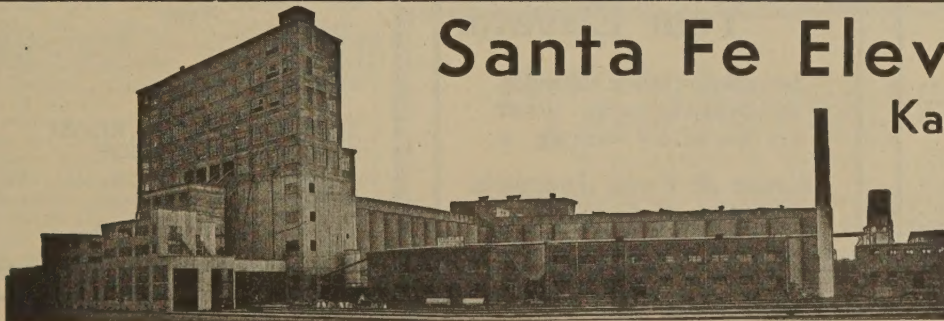
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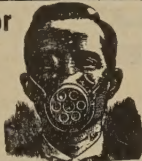
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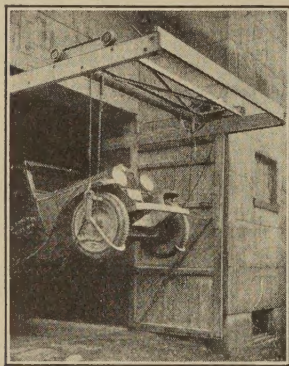
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by advertising directly
to people who want
to buy, by using a
Grain & Feed Journals
For Sale Ad
When in Minneapolis
Stay at

The NEW NICOLLET HOTEL

Opposite Tourist Bureau on
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The Northwest's Finest Hotel.
600 rooms with bath or
connecting.Every room an outside room.
Largest and Finest Ballroom
in the Northwest.

Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
63 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00	

MAIN DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP

3 Blocks from both Depots, Re-
tail Center and Wholesale Center.

W. B. CLARK, Mgr.

What do you need to modernize your grain elevator?

Write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes, and we will place
you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end
that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

Information Bureau—GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

IOWA—Modern elevators for sale in good territory. Want to retire from business. O. A. Talbott, Keokuk, Iowa.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

OHIO—Two elevators on W. & L. E. R. R. and one on N. Y. C. R. R. in Horn County, Ohio, for sale. Good reason for selling. P. H. Fulstow Co., Norwalk, Ohio.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—30,000 bu. elevator for sale; only elevator at station; doing good business; a money making proposition. Write 71U10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHEAST NEBRASKA—35,000 bus. cribbed elevator; modern; electric; located in grain territory; also feed shed; coal sheds; hog yards; office; scales; low price cash. Write H. C. Cratty, Neligh, Neb.

NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

MULHALL, OKLA.—14,000 bus. iron-clad elevator for sale; only elvtr. at point; automatic scale; truck dump; iron-clad whse. attached to elvtr.; excellent location. Sell for \$4,000—\$2,000 down, balance easy payments. Ponca City Mfg. Co., Inc., Ponca City, Okla.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

N. ILLINOIS elevator, lumber and coal business station on St. Paul for sale; offer modern residence, store bldg., cornerib, coal sheds, double lumber shed, cement house, modern elevator, 5 small buildings, complete \$5,500 cash. Merchandise extra; no trades. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Universal Grain Code.—Compiled especially for grain dealers and millers, to reduce telegraph tolls and to prevent expensive errors. Contains no ambiguities. Complete and up-to-date. 150 pages, 4½x7 ins. Paper bound, price 75c and postage. Order "Special Universal Grain Code."

Record of Receipts.—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus., Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2.25, as is Order Form 83 Special.

Improved Railroad Claim Blanks require little of your time for filling, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assures prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment. Are printed on bond paper, bound in books, each containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, with two-page index, instructions and summary, with four sheets of carbon. The original is sent to the claim agent, and carbon copy remains in the book, as a record of your claim. Sells for \$2. Have few loosely bound and soiled, one at \$1, four at \$1.25 and two at \$1.50. Order 411-E (overcharge in freight or weight) "Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE OR TRADE

2 elevators in Hancock County, Ohio. Located on Nickel Plate R. R. If interested write Box 30, Bloomdale, O.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WISCONSIN—Business for sale on account of ill health; feeds, flour, feed grinding, grain, salt, seeds, coal and gasoline bulk filling station. Herman Langer, Auburndale, Wis.

NO. ILL.—Lbr., coal, bldg. sply. yard for sale small village; elev. near can be bought or leased at nominal figure; farm trade; earn good living, sound business, staple stock; no risk; small investment bldgs.; cash or bankable notes. Holcomb-Dutton Lbr. Co., Sycamore, Ill.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

MILLS FOR SALE

WYOMING—Flour and feed mill for sale; a good location; priced to sell. Address Mrs. D. S. Butler, Gillette, Wyoming.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA Feed Mill for sale; built in 1930; 75-h.p. Bauer Hammer Mill; Rosco Huller. All in perfect condition; small cash payment, terms. Address 71U1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

BRANCH WIRE Office Manager wanted for large Chicago grain house doing cash and futures grain and stock business. Man must be a good producer. Give experience, references, salary wanted, etc., in first letter. Address 71V6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION WANTED by experienced grain man versed in inspecting, mixing and buying grain in a large terminal. Write 71U2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

TWENTY YEARS' experience country elevator and wholesale grain, familiar with transit rates, want connection country elevator for transit house; best of references. Address 71V1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SCREENINGS WANTED

WE ARE INTERESTED in booking country run elevator grain screenings. We can use about a car every month. Send sample and prices to Arlington Heights Roller Mills, Arlington Heights, Illinois.

FIELD AND GRASS SEED FOR SALE

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

PROTECT YOUR CHECKS—Use a Todd Proctograph—have one will sell cheap—\$7.00, prepaid. Cash with order. Thos. A. Bankmann, Room 900, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business. USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Modern Methods

GRAIN
& FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

.....bushels

State.....

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED.

INCORPORATED

332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER 25, 1933

LIGHTNING rods have saved many grain elevators from burning this year and next year they will save more because more country elevators were equipped with rods this year than ever before. If your property is not so protected remember that the fire insurance companies will give you a credit on your premium for the installation of rods that will soon save you more than the cost of rods.

BROKERS who attempt to go around central markets by contracting for shipments from interior points, frequently complain of the quality and weight of shipments obtained, and also protest vigorously because shippers do not always fulfil their contracts to the letter. Probably the shippers are not entirely to blame, as some of these careless interior brokers do not always make it clear to sellers as to what they want. Written contracts and confirmations long used in central market transactions not only give both parties to each trade a clearer understanding of the intention of the other, but also insures a more satisfactory fulfilment of all contracts.

THIEVES bored a hole in a box car at Winona, Minn., last week and filled a dozen bags before plugging the hole. While the railroads try to protect their loaded cars, the pilferers are so numerous some of them get by the guards, and the grain dealers without dependable shipping scales suffer a loss without even detecting it.

RATS ARE predicting a long cold winter by making an early influx into grain elevators, so it is important that grain handlers provide themselves with an effective rate exterminator and thus save their property from damage and destruction. Red Squill has been found so successful in exterminating rats, nothing else is now used by those familiar with the effectiveness of the various remedies offered.

NORTH DAKOTA'S Governor evidently overlooked the Constitution of the United States when he ordered an embargo on shipments of wheat beyond the state boundary last week. Congress alone has power to regulate interstate commerce so state laws relating thereto are null and void. However, the wheat growers of the flickertail state will not buy much if denied the right to sell their principal product.

FLOUR BOOTLEGGERS are conducting such an extensive trade in flour upon which no processing tax has been paid the A. A. A. is sure to be disappointed in the gross receipts. The leak seems to be traceable direct to the exemption of wheat milled for consumption by the producers' family. Since July 1st all wheat growers' families seem to have been increased in size and now they eat nothing but wheat bread.

EVERY ASS'N of grain shippers which has met during the last few months has demanded that rail freight rates be reduced so that they can compete with the truckers in buying grain, and thereby favor the railroads with more tonnage, but the railroad officials fail to recognize the need of action. Unless grain shippers persist in their demands for help the stubborn railroad freight officials will fail to give it and both will suffer.

THE HOCH-SMITH grain rate hearing has gone to its last resting place. The 90,000 pages of testimony accumulated during its six years of life are buried in the archives of the I. C. C., never to be exhumed. Long but not fondly will the grain trade remember the \$250,000 expended by exchanges and grain firms in travel and hotel expenses. The interminable delay always incident to bureaucratic procedure will make the findings valueless on account of changing conditions.

PAYING for anything but from traveling salesmen and especially magazine subscription salesmen you do not know, is accompanied with unusual risk. If buyers would always pay with check made payable to the magazine subscribed for many of the swindlers would destroy check rather than commit forgery to get the money. Grain dealers of Northwestern Iowa have been swindled recently by a couple of traveling sharpers who claimed to be collecting for the Grain & Feed Journals. Look out.

IF TRUCKERS are to be kept out of the grain business the trade must be up and doing to overcome the opposition of the organized truckers, who already have vigorously attacked before the N. R. A. in a brief the cement and iron and steel codes that provide for a discrimination against the highway carriers. A buyer of steel may deduct the entire freight rate if received by rail but only 65 per cent of the rail rate if received by truck.

DEMANDING more rigid regulation of the public grain markets may help to gratify the bureaucrats craving for more power, but the more the government interferes with these markets, the more traders will it drive out of the markets to the great disadvantage of the producers of grain. Autocratic domination of any of our commodity markets by political racketeers is sure to destroy the efficiency of those markets in reflecting true values.

EVERY TIME we meet a grain dealer who has been dropped to earth without warning by a wornout manlift, we wonder why elevator men do not insist upon having the latest and best manlift obtainable. It does not matter how much it costs, the cheap ones cost many times more than the best when the owner is crippled for life. The latest improved manlifts are equipped with dependable safety devices and strong cables so that they can be used without fear of injury. Why tolerate anything else?

SLOW PROGRESS made toward the approval of the codes filed by the millers, feed manufacturers, feed retailers, country grain dealers and the grain exchanges may be a blessing in disguise, if the clauses inserted by the trades to improve conditions are eliminated by the administration and burdensome regulations are added by the Washington analysts. In the retailers' code approved Oct. 23 concerns employing less than 5 persons in towns of less than 2,500 are exempted; and this recognition of the difficulty of operating a small business could well be extended to the country elevator code by changing the paragraph in that code from its present reading of "employing not more than 2 persons" to "employing not more than 4 persons." This would carry out the spirit of the administration while aiding elevators retailing side lines. The country grain dealer who operates his elevator without helpers most of the year resents all attempts to make him wear a blue eagle.

THE CODE ANALYSIS committee of the A. A. A. at Washington may be indisposed to be guided by precedent in what may seem to them to be a new field; but they should be able to recognize the unfairness of a transportation agency engaging in the grain business in competition with the shippers regularly engaged in the business, when such unfairness is proscribed by Section 8 of the Interstate Commerce Act as amended Feb. 28, 1920. It is there enacted that no railroad company can be the owner of property transported by it. It is hoped that the administration will see the justice of leaving in the country elevator code the provision against the buying and selling of grain by persons, firms or corporations engaged in the business of transportation for hire and not owning or operating grain handling facilities.

Loans on Grain at Fixed Prices

Following the precedent set in the cotton trade it is proposed that the government make loans on grain, say, 70 cents per bushel on wheat, the government to bear the loss if the price falls and the farmer to receive the advance, if any.

This plan is so full of peril it is hoped it will never be undertaken. The experience of the Farm Board should be a lesson. Pressure would be put on the administration to lend money to producers who had not agreed to cut acreage or who had not produced the crop in recent years.

No one knows what the gold value of wheat will be in future years. Wheat once sold for 9 cents per bushel in England. The value of wheat in Liverpool today is about 40 to 45 gold cents, having earlier this October sold at the lowest price in 300 years. Deducting at least 10 cents for freight from Chicago wheat is worth 30 to 35 cents, gold, per bushel. The government could not afford to lend 70 cents on wheat unless in a dollar devalued 50 per cent. By loaning on grain above the world value the government soon would find itself carrying the world's surplus, just as did the unfortunate Federal Farm Board.

The Managed Currency and Grain Prices

The definite statement by the President over the radio Oct. 22 that it was his purpose to devalue the dollar as permitted in the rider to the Agricultural Adjustment Act is sufficient notice to grain handlers that prices of all cereals may be expected to rise until the desired parity has been reached. Presumably, instead of devaluing the dollar 50 per cent at one swoop as authorized by the Act the President will raise prices gradually by buying gold in the market at prices advancing step by step from time to time. To achieve this parity the Committee of the Nation states now that the price of gold must be raised from the former \$20.67 to \$41 per ounce.

The farmer is a seller of so many products and a buyer of so many more commodities that the administration can be expected to take an average of several farm products in determining when the price level is high enough. There will therefore be room for wide fluctuations daily in individual products even after the average price level has been attained, so that the wise grain merchant will continue his present practice of hedging holdings and sales for deferred shipment.

Altho the law specifically declares it to be the policy of Congress to give farmers the same purchasing power they had in the years from 1909 to 1914 the President wisely refrains from such a guaranty, promising in his radio address only a fairer exchange basis. Taxation now is much heavier than in those years and the manufacturer must add the tax to his selling price to stay in business. Therefore there must be a greater difference in the future between the price the producer realizes and the price he pays for his supplies, to his disadvantage. The devaluation of the dollar can be expected to raise his buying prices faster than his selling prices. The farmer, for example, who buys a

barrel of flour will never be able to do so on the parity basis of those years when there was no processing tax. Now he must pay \$1.35 more per barrel, in tax, above the parity level, and no matter how high prices are hiked the \$1.35 addition still will be there.

Helpful Notations on Grade Certificates

While there may be some controversy regarding many of the changes proposed in the federal grain standards the trade should be unanimous in supporting every suggestion offered by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics looking toward notation on the certificates of the findings on which the official grade was based.

The information that a carload of grain was graded No. 2 may be quite sufficient for the bare purpose of filling a contract for No. 2, but the actual processor of the grain needs all the information gleaned by the inspector from his expert examination of the sample.

Even now it is permissible for interested individuals to obtain from the licensed inspectors additional information by request, or for the market to have noted regularly certain grade factors.

Notation on the certificate of the considerations that dictated the grade will be of immeasurable value in educating sellers and buyers as to what constitute defects in grain. This information inevitably will be passed back to the growers, who will receive a beneficial dollars and cents demonstration that better farming methods will be profitable to themselves.

At the coming hearings on the new standards it should be possible to agree on the factors that are of sufficient trade interest to be noted on the certificates under the heading of remarks.

SO MANY sales taxes, processing and other taxes are being levied to get money for bonuses to farmers who reduce production, consumers will soon have no purchasing power, so the Government will be the only buyer left.

Playing the Game

Business is as much a game as golf or baseball or football.

Life itself is aptly likened to a game.

To win, to earn and enjoy the fruits of victory, you must play fair.

A cup or medal or other trophy is not the real prize the victor receives; the real prize, the real reward, is the satisfaction derived from superior, worthy achievement.

Wealth is not the real prize of life, it is only a trophy, a symbol, and may carry with it no satisfaction; indeed it does **not** carry with it genuine, lasting satisfaction unless it has been won fairly, honestly, honorably.—Forbes Magazine.

Recognizing the Protection Offered by Hedging

While the members of the grain trade generally have long recognized the protection obtained by hedging in the futures market against their holdings of grain, it has been a confusing problem to the politicians and the farm agitators, and few of them have been able to recognize the full value of the facilities afforded by the futures market for protecting the holder of grain against declining values.

However, agricultural schools, which have devoted any study to modern methods of marketing grain, are gradually becoming convinced of the great advantage not only to the producers of grain but to the holders of grain arising from an unrestricted market for grain for immediate or for future delivery.

It is most encouraging to find students who are searching for improved and safer methods of marketing grain, endorsing the futures market as the most equalizing factor yet devised for marketing the grain crops of the world. Not only does the future market make for steadier markets, but it reduces the abrupt changes in price. The greater the volume of trading in any grain in the futures market the narrower the changes in the prices for that grain.

If the Government were to offer a premium for trading in grain futures instead of taxing every trade and limiting the volume to be traded in by each individual, it would help both the producer and the dealer in grain by attracting additional traders to the grain markets and this would effect a greater stabilizing influence on values than the Government has ever wielded by any of its many ill-advised attempts at stabilization.

Now that the cause of future trading is being championed by disinterested students in the agricultural schools, doubtless the politicians and the farm agitators will abandon their perpetual fight on trading in grain for future delivery which is beyond their understanding.

Nobody wants to pay the processing and compensatory taxes assessed by the present Administration on first one product and then another in its attempts to juggle farm prices into parity. Feed ass'ns, fertilizer ass'ns, and other interested bodies have protested the 4.2c lb. compensatory tax on jute and burlap, which is supposed to bring these products into line with the "new deal" for the cotton farmers, and is now under consideration by the Administration.

VALIDITY of codes or laws requiring those in an industry to buy or sell at government fixed prices has not been tested in the Supreme Court of the United States, and until passed upon by that court the constitutionality of the whole structure reared under the A. A. A. and the N. R. A. remains in doubt. It is with great interest, therefore, that merchants will await the decision of the Supreme Court, which on Dec. 4 will hear argument in the case of one Nebbia, accused of selling milk cheaper than allowed by the law of the state of New York.

National Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n in Split by Dissenters

Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and the Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'ns bolted at the annual convention of the National Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n in Chicago on Oct. 23 and 24, and took steps to organize an independent body which would probably become aligned with the Farmers National Grain Corp. Those state farmers' grain dealers' ass'ns which were not influenced by any gold-coated lure presumably coming from Rev. Huff's office, include the Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, North and South Dakota groups.

C. H. CONOWAY, Starkweather, N. D., was chosen to head the National Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n for the coming year; Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, Ill., is the new vice-president; and A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, Minn., the new sec'y-treasurer. The presidents and secretaries of the member state ass'ns constitute the directors.

Following the usual routine of business, the following resolutions were adopted:

To Teach Grain Marketing

WHEREAS there are in each community certain young men who are interested in agriculture, who have the qualifications for leadership and who desire to know more about the farmer elevator movement and the fundamentals of grain marketing and the related problems of industry and agriculture, therefore we urge that each state association of farmers' elevators make a place in the program of its next state convention for an address on this subject.

Will Seek a Place in the Sun

WHEREAS the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n is the representative of close to 900,000 farmer stockholders and patrons of farmer-owned co-operative grain elevators in eleven states; and

WHEREAS this group constitutes the largest farmers' co-operative marketing enterprise in the history of the United States; and

WHEREAS the farmers associated with these elevators through their managers and officers have had long and specialized experience in the production and marketing of grain; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this ass'n seek its logical and deserved place in the councils of American agriculture, along with other national farmers' organizations which have presumed to speak for all branches of agriculture, but which lack special knowledge of the needs and desires of producers interested primarily in grain; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to the various officials of the Federal Government and of the grain producing states who are concerned with the preparation and administration of legislation affecting agriculture, with an urgent request that representatives of this ass'n be called into consultation when such measures are being considered.

Commend Federal Officials

WHEREAS it has come to our attention that certain professional farm leaders and others are covertly censuring and opposing the policies and acts of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration and officials of the Agriculture Adjustment Administration; and

WHEREAS we believe these officials have rendered faithful and practical service in the discharge of their important and manifold duties, in the face of one of the most distressing conditions that ever afflicted agriculture, and under the laws and regulations which are difficult to administer; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the officers and directors of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, representing the great majority of the farmers' co-operative elevators of the United States, express our commendation of the sincere and constructive activities of these officials (up to date) and pledge our support to them in their future efforts to render effective service to agriculture; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of this Ass'n be instructed to send copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and to the Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

Ask Protection for U. S. Grain

WHEREAS there has been a constant flow of cheaply produced products as imports from other countries in competition with our own farm products and thus tending to depress the demand and lower the prices of our own domestic produced farm products; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we urge the Administration to use every means possible to prevent the

importation of grain and such products as black strap molasses, tapioca, etc., and thus open the market for our own corn, wheat, oats and other grains and thus relieve the surplus and assist in raising the prices.

Interpretation of Patronage Dividend

WHEREAS there has been an effort on the part of a number of large industries to interpret the patronage dividend of co-operatives as a refund and thereby rendered illegal under the provisions of the Codes of Unfair Practices, be it

RESOLVED, That we enthusiastically commend the efforts made by F. L. Kreger of Iowa and others in securing a presidential order which clearly sets forth the interpretation of the code and preserves the basic principle of our co-operative organizations; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we heartily thank all of the agencies affording Mr. Kreger the unlimited support given him in preparing and presenting his case; and

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the Secretary of this Ass'n to Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Francis W. Peek and such other individuals who contributed to Mr. Kreger's earnest efforts.

Object to Use of "Blighted" in Grading

WHEREAS the United States Department of Agriculture is proposing new and revised grades for grain; and

WHEREAS there is a great hardship being borne by the farmer and dealer in the grading and docking of barley with the designation "blighted" when other factors indicate that the grain is of high quality; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we recommend to the co-operative elevators and members of our state associations that they make a careful study of the new grades and that they be in a position to contend successfully for the elimination of such designation along with other unwarrantable interpretations which have a tendency to depress the price of otherwise good quality grain.

Ask Help in Promoting Increased Consumption

WHEREAS the increase in grain production and the decrease in grain consumption due to the depression and the aggressive sales methods used by producers and processors of food products of other than grain and grain products, resulting in a burdensome surplus of grain and grain products and a price far below the cost of production; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, in convention assembled on this 24th day of October, 1933, call upon all branches of the grain trade and allied industries to join with us in a nation-wide effort to help increase the price of grain by using the established business methods of research, publicity and advertising.

Still Working on Grain Exchange Code

E. J. Grimes, of Minneapolis, and Pres. Carey and Sec'y Fred H. Clutton of the Chicago Board of Trade, were in Washington, Monday, Oct. 23, to confer with the Administration on the grain exchange code.

The Administration has recommended additions for a stricter supervision, prescribing details on how the business conduct committees shall be appointed and constituted.

Another recommendation is that the board of directors of the exchanges shall have representatives of each class of members.

All political interference with the markets helps to drive dealers out of the market to the great disadvantage of producers and consumers.

The National Independent Millers' Ass'n is being organized by W. H. Stroud, who resigned recently from the office of Sec'y of the Southeastern Millers' Ass'n. The new organization has temporary headquarters in the St. Louis Merchants Exchange.

The President on Oct. 6 announced a modification of the re-employment agreement that those signing after Oct. 1 would not work their mechanical employes more than 35 hours per week. Those signing before retain the 40-hour privilege. The P.R.A. expires Dec. 31.

Management of the North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n is to be by an executive committee of nine, eight of whom will represent Pacific Northwest grain producers, millers, handlers, or exporters, and one the Sec'y of Agriculture. Producers and wheat handlers thus have equal representation on the committee. Members of the committee are: Orris Dorman and A. R. Shumway, representing the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc.; A. A. Ryer and George C. Baer, representing the Farmers' National Grain Corporation; P. J. McKinney and O. D. Fisher, representing the North Pacific Millers' Ass'n; Preston W. Smith and A. E. Sutton, representing the North Pacific Grain Export Ass'n; and Douglas McIntyre, representing the Sec'y of Agriculture. Officers of the Ass'n are: Orris Dorman, pres.; Preston W. Smith, vice-pres.; and George V. Hayes, sec'y-treas. and manager.

Permanent Code

For Country Grain Elevator Trade Will Soon Be Submitted in Washington

Along with other industries, the country grain elevator trade, through its National Federation, came under the President's Reemployment Agreement with substitutions for certain sections and are operating under the Blue Eagle.

We should keep in mind that the P. R. A. is a temporary measure to operate while permanent codes are being formulated.

The Country Grain Elevator Code, having been remodeled and amplified will soon be resubmitted to administration authorities for approval as a permanent code. A complete outline of employment features, trade practices and plans for enforcement will be submitted to cooperate with the plans of both the N. R. A. and the A. A. A. and meet the necessities of the country grain elevator trade.

Geo. E. Booth, President,

National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Assns.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Rope for Manlift

Grain & Feed Journals: The rope having broken on our manlift, we would like to know what kind is best to replace it, rope or wire cable? Does a steel cable work satisfactorily on a manlift?—Stiefel Grain Co., Cromwell, Ind.

Ans.: It is advisable to put back on the manlift the same kind of rope provided by the maker of the lift.

A good manila rope is flexible and goes easily around a small pulley. To be flexible a wire cable must be composed of fine wires, and the finer the wire the easier the cable is damaged by abrasion.

Irrespective of economy, long wear or convenience the first consideration should be the safety of the operator; and the manufacturer of the particular lift in question should be consulted.

Prices on Brewer's Grains

Grain & Feed Journals: We are interested in obtaining data to show prices of dried and wet brewer's grains since 1900.

Can you supply us with any tables giving this information?—H. J. Palmblad, Hoffman Beverage Co., Newark, N. J.

Ans.: No source of information gives comparative values between dried and wet brewer's grains since 1900. Information from the memories of authoritative handlers of these products shows that brewers' grains were worth \$12 a ton in 1900 and gradually worked up thru the years that followed to \$65 a ton in 1919. Then there were several breaks which carried dried brewers' grains down to \$8 a ton in November of 1932, followed by a rise since then to a peak of \$15 in July of this year. This product is now offered at \$13 a ton.

No market exists on wet brewers' grains. Prices on wet grains vary from whatever a brewery can get for them down to a minus figure where they must pay as much as 50c a ton to get rid of them. The price for wet grains is generally figured at 25% of the price of dried grains f.o.b. the brewery door.

It costs about \$12 a ton for drying, sacking and handling brewer's grains, so that when the price falls below that figure breweries become uninterested in handling the product.

The sale of wet grains is dependent entirely upon local conditions and the demand among dairy and livestock farmers for the product, so that actually the 25% of the price of the dried

grains at which wet grains are nominally quoted means nothing.

A Sure Remedy for Rats

Grain & Feed Journals: We will thank you for any information you may have relative to a rat exterminator. We are bothered in our concrete warehouse.—J. P. Gibbons Grain Co., Kearney, Neb.

Ans.: Red Squill rat exterminator has proven the most successful for elevator, feed plant, and warehouse operators. It is simple to use, quick and effective, and inexpensive. Many elevator-men also handle red squill as a side line for resale to their patrons because it is so satisfactory.

Red squill is a plant, resembling an enlarged red pineapple, found growing in the Mediterranean areas. Concentrated extracts in either liquid or powder form are available from reliable sources for adding to baits put out for the rodents. Infestation of this kind can usually be cleaned out in a hurry, however, reinfestation is always quite probable unless the premises are baited at regular intervals, preferably monthly.

Setting out baits is simple. Just a drop or two of Red Squill on a cracker, a piece of bread, hamburger, fish, cereal, etc., does the work. And the rats leave the plant in a hurry looking for fresh air and water.

Losses Due to Failure to Hedge

Detailed studies of 73 elevators in Indiana during the year 1930-31 by Prof. A. F. Hinrichs, assistant professor in farm management at Purdue University, show that seven of the seventy-three country grain houses lost more than 4 cents per bushel on all wheat handled, ten houses lost up to 4 cents per bushel, eighteen received a trading margin of less than 2 cents; thirteen received a margin of from 2 to 4 cents, eighteen houses from 4 to 6 cents per bushel, and seven received more than 6 cents.

It is obvious that some of these elevators were not hedging, but were themselves carrying the price fluctuation risk. The report of Prof. Hinrichs concludes, "More elevators could stabilize and protect grain trading margins if they adopted a consistent hedging policy. Managers should be permitted to deal in grain futures on any regular Board of Trade to protect such margins where grain is not sold immediately 'on track' or 'to arrive.'"

Mark Steele Taken by Death

Mark Steele, 51, popular Buffalo grain dealer, and vice-pres. and manager of the grain department for the Kellogg Grain & Elevator Corp., was taken by death on Oct. 11, following 10 days of severe illness.

Born in Harford, N. Y., Apr. 30, 1882, Mr. Steele, a graduate of Williams College, went to Buffalo as sales manager for the Townsend-Ward Grain Co. in 1916. He joined the Kellogg Grain & Elevator Corp. in 1930. For 29 years, to the time of his death, he had been actively identified with the Buffalo grain trade, and for a number of those years played a leading role for a much larger territory as a director in the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

During the World War Mr. Steele served as a director of the Plattsburg Military Training Camp. He was a member of the University Club, Sons of the American Revolution, and Christopher G. Fox Masonic Lodge.

Surviving are his widow, one son, Charles, now at Harvard, and one daughter, Eleanor, now at the University of Buffalo.

A Record-Breaking Car of Corn

This is truly an age for breaking all former records. Until recently the all-time high for a large car of corn unloaded in the Chicago area was 156,340 pounds, unloaded at the Calumet Elevators some years ago, but this car no longer heads the list.

On Oct. 23, 1933, Rock Island Car Number 141,145, loaded at Lostant, Ill., on the Illinois Central R. R., was received at the Chicago & Northwestern Elevator, operated by Rosenbaum Grain Corp. The car contained 165,410 pounds of corn weighing 57½ pounds to the bushel, or 2,953 bushels and 42 pounds. The car was stenciled 118,000 pounds capacity.

The car was shipped by the Stotler Grain Co. to E. J. Feehery & Co. of Chicago.

If cars loaded so heavily continue to come to market, then a lot of larger hopper scales will have to be installed, for this load had to be weighed in two drafts. The first draft weighed 120,010 and the second 45,400 pounds. Wm. J. Whiting is Superintendent. His assistant, Mr. Moorhead, reported this new record.

Hearing on Tax of Products Competing with Corn

The Sec'y of Agriculture has called a hearing at Washington Nov. 2 to determine whether processing taxes should be levied upon products competing with corn, such as cane sugar, beet sugar, starch, tapioca, sago, molasses, brewer's rice, etc.

On Oct. 30 a hearing will be held on the imposition of processing taxes on other meats, vegetable oils, etc., competing with hogs on which the processing tax is levied.

Corn Growers Not Borrowing Federal Funds

According to the figures of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, after considering crops and carry-over, there is a shortage of coarse grains. At the same time the Western farmer is selling corn for 18c to 25c a bushel.

The Federal Government is loaning the cotton farmer ten (10) cents a pound on cotton,—when there is a two years' supply of cotton in sight—and is permitting the corn farmer to "root hog" or die.—*Cincinnati Market Report.*

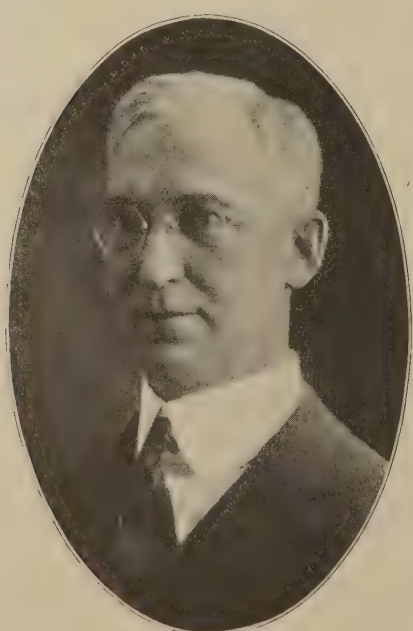
National Grain Corporation Official Indicted

Walter I. Beam, who resigned Oct. 7 from the office of treasurer of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, Chicago, was indicted Oct. 13 on the charge of using the mails to defraud in connection with the sale of an issue of stock of \$330,000 by a company holding hotel and apartment house properties.

Aaron Sapiro, who accepted handsome fees for advising co-operative pooling organizations of farmers several years ago, is also under indictment at Chicago in connection with racketeering enterprises of Al Capone, Murray Humphries and other gangsters.

E. V. Maltby, manager of the Rural Grain Co., is now languishing in prison under sentence for embezzlement of the funds of the company, organized to do a terminal market business for farmers' co-operative companies.

Many honest and well meaning officials of farmers' co-operative companies at country stations are good farmers, but lack experience to deal with "slickers." Crooks take advantage of their lack of business capacity. The president of the Rural Grain Co., for example, did not know what Maltby was doing. Competition in terminal grain marketing is so keen there is little room to make a profit except by strenuous effort and the most expert marketing ability, and that ability is lacking in those whose only hope is to graft on the producers.



Mark Steele, Buffalo, N. Y., deceased

The New Wheat Grades

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agri., recently proposed a number of changes in the Federal rules governing the grading of grain and has requested all interested to study the suggested changes and make known their convictions regarding the desirability of the changes proposed.

It is the announced policy of the Bureau to avoid changes that would materially disturb commercial practices and inspection procedure or decrease intermarket uniformity. The Bureau's policy contemplates further the promulgation of standards that will minimize merchandising hazards. The structure of the present standards has been retained and the proposed changes include the most constructive suggestions for revision made by the grain industry. All wheat handlers will be especially interested in the proposals to improve the important No. 1, 2 and 3 grades of wheat, which include the following:

1. Reduce the amount of Durum and/or Red Durum permitted in grades No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3, of the class Hard Red Spring, from 2, 5 and 10 per cent, respectively, to 2, 3 and 5 per cent. In the other wheat classes the Durum and/or Red Durum limitation is reduced from the present limitation to the new one of 0.5 in grade No. 1; 1 per cent in grade No. 2, and 2 per cent in grade No. 3.

2. Consider as "damaged" or "heat damaged" not only wheat which may be so damaged, but also to make these factors applicable to all damaged kernels or pieces of kernels of other grains in the sample.

3. Establish the maximum moisture limit in all unqualified numerical grades at 14 per cent for Hard Red Winter, Soft Red Winter and White, and 14.5 per cent for Hard Red Spring, Durum and Red Durum, thus insuring safe keeping qualities as far as moisture is concerned in wheat and of the numerical grades. When the moisture exceeds these limits the word "Tough" would be added to the grade designation, except for wheat containing over 16 per cent moisture in Hard Red Spring and Durum and 15.5 per cent in Hard Red Winter, Soft Red Winter and White, which wheat would be graded Sample Grade. The exact percentage of moisture would be noted on all certificates for wheat under "Remarks."

4. Carry no unsound grain in the straight numerical grades. Musty and sour grain would be graded Sample Grade.

5. Protect buyers who bid for wheat of the unqualified numerical grades from grain containing foreign material now grown naturally with wheat by establishing a special "Unnatural Material" grade for wheat containing in excess of 0.3 per cent kernels or pieces of kernels of corn, grain sorghums, nongrain sorghums, soybeans and other matter except wheat not grown naturally with wheat. These grades for "Unnatural Foreign Material," when applicable, would be included in the complete grade designation in a manner similar to the present garlicky designation.

6. For Hard Red Spring two proposals for test weight are made. Plan "A" would raise the test weight requirements to the same requirements as those for the other classes of wheat, namely: 60 pounds, 58 pounds, 56 pounds, 54 pounds and 51 pounds for grades 1 to 5, respectively. Plan "B" would retain the present test weight requirements of 58 pounds, 57 pounds, 55 pounds, 53 pounds and 50 pounds for grades 1 to 5, respectively, and would include a premium grade of No. 1 Heavy requiring a weight of 60 pounds. There would be no special texture requirements for the special grade "Heavy" as is the case in the present grade No. 1 Hard Spring, but the new grade would apply to each of the subclasses of Dark Northern Spring, Northern Spring and Red Spring.

7. The present Humpback limitations in Hard Red Spring subclasses would be removed.

8. Red Durum would be made a separate class and the Durum class divided into three

subclasses, namely: (a) Amber Durum, (b) Durum, and (c) Soft Durum. The subclass Amber Durum would require 75 per cent or more of hard, amber kernels, the subclass Durum, 50 per cent but less than 75 per cent of such kernels, and the subclass Soft Durum, not less than 50 per cent of such kernels. The amount of Red Durum would be limited to 3 per cent in grade No. 1 and to 5 per cent in grade No. 2 in the subclasses Amber Durum and Durum, and to 5 per cent in grade No. 1 of the subclass Soft Durum. All other grades of durum wheat would be limited to 10 per cent of Red Durum with the exception of Mixed Durum where Red Durum would be limited to 20 per cent.

9. It is proposed to divide the present Western White subclass into two subclasses, namely: White Club and Western White. The proposed White Club subclass would not permit more than 10 per cent of common white wheat other than Sonora. There is another proposal for subclasses for Extra Soft white and Pacific Hard White wheat which should have careful consideration.

The Bureau invites all interested to give thorough and constructive consideration to the proposed standards during the next three or four months and will welcome opportunity also to consult with organized representatives of the grain industry with reference to grain standardization problems during the proposed period of public consideration.

Michigan Bean Jobbers Await Code

The code of trade practice was the principal subject before the 41st annual convention of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n, held at the Olds Hotel, Lansing, Mich., Sept. 26 and 27, which attracted a large attendance.

Discussion of the code was taken up by Pres. C. H. Runciman, Lowell, and L. F. Kline, Birch Run, at the second day's session. Informal hearings have been frequent and a formal hearing is expected soon. A number of changes have been made in the original code. The bean trade is expected to comply with all reasonable provisions of the "new deal" and the N. R. A. Most of the dealers expressed optimism.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

The resolutions adopted included:

WHEREAS, our country today is faced with a crisis, and fully realizing the seriousness of the situation; be it

RESOLVED, That the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n believes that now is the time when its members should go on record as being behind the President of the United States and his program for recovery.

Other resolutions mourned the passing of Mrs. Gertrude Flaherty, Charlotte; Herbert Frutchey, Gaines; I. H. Shepherd, Charlotte; W. H. Wallace, Bay Port, and Russell Ward, Jackson, taken by death during the past year, and commended officers and com'ites of the ass'n for their labors in behalf of the industry.

A. L. Riedel, Saginaw, was elected pres. New directors named were M. L. Sturgis, Fowler; Robert Ryon, Lansing; J. E. Maloney, Lansing; Minor Walton, Grand Rapids, and F. M. Houghton, Clio.

A feature of the evening's entertainment the evening before the final session was a Dutch Lunch, served thru courtesy of the Lansing Bean men. This was followed with a professional wrestling match at the Prudden Auditorium, between two wrestlers labeled "Lansing" and "Saginaw," who amused the delegates with uproarious burlesque.

A processing tax of one-tenth of a cent per pound on sugar is being studied by the Department of Agriculture, said Sec'y Wallace Oct. 18, to raise \$12,000,000 to pay bonuses to cane and beet sugar growers. Where will consumers get any money to pay more taxes?

Old Time Inspector Passes Away

John Oppell Foering died Oct. 2, aged 90 years, after a long and honorable record.

In 1877 he was appointed chief grain inspector at the port of Philadelphia and had to pass upon valuable cargoes going on long voyages with only the testing kettle to aid eyesight and sense of smell, and served in that capacity for 25 years. He was the first president of the Chief Grain Inspectors' National Association, organized in Des Moines in 1901. During the '90s he was sent to Europe in the interest of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia. His foresight is indicated by the fact that in 1902, long before the Grain Standards Act went into effect, he read a paper on the standardization of grain before the Chief Grain Inspectors' National Association, meeting in Peoria.

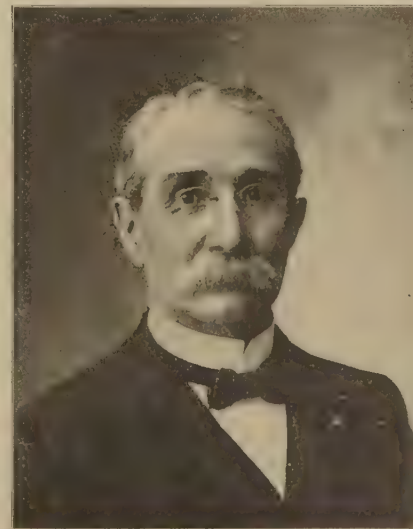
Captain Foering served in the armies of the Potomac and the Cumberland and was a participant in many of the outstanding battles of the Civil War, including Antietam, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. He also accompanied General Sherman on his march to the sea and was wounded at the battle of Pine Knob, Georgia. His rank of captain was given him in recognition of conspicuous bravery on the field of action. He had a narrow escape from death in the battle of Lookout Mountain when a diary he kept in an inside pocket stopped a bullet. It was for his gallantry in the latter battle that he was commended by President Lincoln's Secretary of War.

Captain Foering, who was the last survivor of his regiment, was recorder of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and chancellor-in-chief of the order. On Feb. 12, 1932, he placed the insignia of the order on the grave of the unknown soldier at Arlington Cemetery. He was also a member of Post 1 of the Grand Army of the Republic.

He is survived by his widow, Annie P. L. Foering.

Relieving the Markets of Snoopers and Taxes Might Help

Chicago, Oct. 16.—Things have now reached a point where it becomes imperative that immediate and definite action should be taken to prevent a further unwarranted and ruinous decline in wheat prices. Without attempting to suggest any specific remedy for the market's present ills, it might be pointed out that restoration of confidence is the prime requisite at the moment and that the grain trade will gladly cooperate in any moves which the government may inaugurate towards that end.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.



John O. Foering, Philadelphia, deceased

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Objections to Country Elevator Code

Grain & Feed Journals: We are informed there has been created in Washington a Code Analysis Committee to study and analyze every code, then make suggestions as to form of presentation, order of materials, wording of features presented and to advise on what should be included and excluded from the particular codes. Our code was reviewed by this committee and their observations presented to a meeting of our Code Committee. All the suggestions from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration were carefully considered. Changes in the form of presentation amplifying of definitions and minor changes in wording were approved.

The latter part of Section 3, under "Trade Practices," will be rewritten to serve the same purpose and transferred to the body of the code.

Section 5, dealing with truck competition, is questioned but our committee considers itself instructed to use every effort to include this feature as representing one of our most serious "Unfair Competition" factors.

Section 3 of the Unfair Practice Code provides: "No elevator shall purchase or offer to purchase grain at a price which represents an intentional merchandising loss for competitive purposes. . . ."

We have contended that the words "intentional merchandising loss" should be stricken from this section of the code as it will be impossible for any arbitration committee to determine the intentions of an individual or company violating this part of the code. Our protest was filed with Mr. Bowden, secretary of the National Federation of Country Elevator Ass'ns, and he writes that our request in this matter will be placed before the board members when they meet before the Washington hearing. —*Sec'y E. J. Smiley, Topeka, Kan.*

Valuable Cost Provisions in California Code

Grain & Feed Journals: We have hopes that the Administration in Washington will grant the food industries of which the feed industry is a part, something worth while in the way of regulating minimum margins and have suggested to some of the representatives of eastern feed organizations that every effort be made to obtain at least as much as our California Feed Code provides.

Our state feed industry code became effective Oct. 7, having been filed under a California statute called the little N. I. R. A., which permits all industries not already operating under a national code to file codes covering all intrastate transactions, with the State Division of Corporations.

Art. 5, Sections 1 and 2 covering price and marketing features in this code, are an exact re-draft of a portion of our State law in California and when and if the National Codes are approved, the Feed Industry in this State will still be in a position to operate under the cost definitions therein.

The suggested amendment to Art. V, Sec. 1 is, "The sale or offer for sale of any article or product at less than the cost thereof to such vendor, or at less than the current market value thereof where such article or product has a recognized market value, or the giving away of any article or product for the purpose of in-

juring competitors and destroying competition is hereby forbidden."—*I. J. Stromnes, sec'y California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Modesto, Calif.*

The Government's Wheat Purchases

Grain & Feed Journals: I read an article in the papers the other day, by the head of one of our leading Grain Exchanges, lauding the action of the Government in entering the futures market to buy wheat and corn. Looks like some one is wavering between two loves, like the modern flapper with two Sugar Daddies.

Under the previous administration this same party was decrying the fact of the Government in the grain business. Why the sudden change of heart? The Government in the grain business at this time is not going to help the grain business any more than it did three years ago. The same old visible of grain will still be on the shelf to stare us in the face with a constant worry of "WHEN WILL THEY DUMP IT ON THE MARKET?"

If it is intended for export, Why not let the law of supply and demand govern at all times? And not only in grain but all manufactured commodities. Why not? For the simple reason that Agriculture would be getting the break that it deserved since 1922, and the manufacturing industry and organized labor would get the deflation that they should have received in 1921.

Just how are we going to get back to prosperity by TAXATION, will some one of the Brain Trust please explain. Government buying of Agricultural products, with money derived from TAXATION is simply taking the dollar from one pocket and putting it into the other pocket. And when this dollar reaches the pocket of the Manufacturing Industry, it will hie itself to some foreign country for investment and we are that much short. And during the transaction the Government is accumulating a bill of expense that is staggering, and that must also be liquidated by TAXATION. Talk about the Boston Tea Party; the English Government was a piker in those days as compared to us MODERNS.

There is another angle to the "Government in the Spasmodic Purchasing of Grain Futures." Is it not possible for some little mouse to overhear just when the Government will be in or out of the market and this little mouse take advantage of the information. And at the same time communicate the information to some few friends for their financial benefit. Judging from what has happened in the past ten years, it is not only possible and in these days of justice (?) it would be considered excellent business ethics. In a Nation gone wrong by loss of individual integrity, we are daily putting more temptation before us.

As regards the future of grain prices, it behooves the optimists not to forget the last fifteen days of July and all of last September. There is not one authentic reason for the upward boost in grain prices of late; it is simply Government Buying What It Will Later be Compelled to Resell on the Same Market. When the selling time arrives it will be just too bad for the Bulls.—*Very truly, E. H. Anschutz, Long Grove, Ia.*

The Millers' National Federation filed the millers' code Oct. 10.

Producers Afflicted with Too Many Farm Relievers

We are quite sure about one plan, that it simply will not work and cannot be made to work, and that is the plan of price fixing. It has been tried again and again, not only in this country but in many other countries, and not only with wheat but with many other products, and always it has been a flat failure; and the worst feature of it is that the failure and loss have come most heavily upon the producers.

But price fixing is a very attractive and alluring remedy, and over and over again the farmers fall for it. It looks so beautifully simple that they apparently disregard even the miserable failure of the Federal Farm Board when it pegged the price of wheat.

Our impression is that a good bit of the trouble comes from more or less self-appointed farm leaders who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by getting the farmers lined up in favor of this particular plan, and who have the persuasive eloquence which enables them to catch the farmer's attention.

If we could get rid of quite a number of professional "farm relievers" the problem would be simplified.—*Times-Record, Valley City, N. D.*

Relief Buying of Foods on Large Scale

To buy up surpluses of farm products a corporation is being organized by the A.A.A. to be headed by Maj. Robert M. Littlejohn, who is one of the fiscal representatives on the war department general staff, and he will be assisted by Chester C. Davis and Gen. Wm. I. Westervelt, directors of production, and of processing and marketing.

A Delaware charter has been obtained for the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, with Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, as president; H. A. Wallace, vice pres., and Mrs. Kathryn Godwin, sec'y, with main offices in New York.

In this connection Pres. Roosevelt has announced the creation of a Commodity Credit Corporation with power to borrow money from the R. F. C. to lend on commodities, the first undertaking of the new corporation being to make loans on cotton at 9 or 10 cents per pound. Everyone is to be encouraged to borrow and helped to go in debt.

Grain, butter, hog product, cotton and fruits will be bought, not to be resold on the open market, but to be turned over to relief agencies, either at a reduced price or without cost in the greatly enlarged program of the Washington administration for direct relief to the unemployed, for which \$330,000,000 is available.

Buying of wheat for the relief began Oct. 17 with the purchase of 1,000,000 bus. cash and December thru the Farmers National Grain Corporation, at Chicago and several other points, the grain later to be processed. It was intimated that 40,000,000 bus. would be bought by the government.

Butter, for example, has advanced in the retail markets from 19 cents per pound to 30 cents, at which price many consumers are doing without, so that during the summer an unprecedented surplus has accumulated in cold storage. This will be taken off the hands of holders at 18 to 20 cents per pound and sold by the government relief at 12 to 15 cents or given away. This procedure may be aided by a processing tax on butter the same as on wheat and hog product, and as to grain by loans from the R.F.C.

While the producers may not approve of this procedure, they with other taxpayers must foot the bill.

Cotton recently acquired under the \$50,000,000 wheat and cotton loan of June 4 by the R.F.C. has been offered to Japanese cotton interests by the president of the Bank of China.

Lightning's Toll and Lightning Protection

Perhaps it is realization of risk of loss in keeping a grain elevator and its contents unprotected from lightning; perhaps it is the credit fire insurance companies grant for the installation of lightning rods, whereby savings of premiums soon pay for the rods, that have led to the rodding of so many grain elevators in recent years. It must be admitted that cautious grain elevator owners have been glad to provide protection for their property.

Mutual fire insurance companies have studied lightning hazards and the protection afforded by providing standard lightning rod equipment so allow a credit of 10c in the premium on each \$100 of insurance carried on building and contents, when the elevator, warehouses and other buildings were adequately protected.

This credit applied to an elevator insured for \$10,000, and contents for \$5,000, effects an annual saving in the premium of \$15. With such high credit it does not take long for lightning rods to pay for themselves.

Insurance companies are fully justified in allowing such high credit for protection from the lightning hazard, as is shown by the fire records.

During the first 29 years of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., its policy holders reported more fires caused by lightning than any other known cause and it paid losses aggregating \$466,419 on 446 properties where the fire was attributed to lightning.

In the first half of 1931, when lightning caused many fires elevator and mill mutuals paid out on 10 fires caused by lightning. Losses on protected plants were none. In 1930, the same group of companies paid out \$24,157.40 in fire losses on 12 unrodded plants caused by lightning. In the 20 year period from 1910 to 1929, inclusive the companies composing the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau paid out \$2,037,488.92 on 809 fires caused by lightning striking unprotected mills and elevators. In the same 20 year period the losses on protected buildings numbered only three and the losses suffered amounted to only \$42.02. There can be no questions but that proper rodding will protect an elevator or mill from lightning.

The seriousness of the lightning hazard is manifest in the liberal arrangement insurance companies have worked out with reputable manufacturers of lightning rods. Under this arrangement an elevator is rodded by the manufacturer of the rods. After approval of the installation by an insurance company inspector the owner of the elevator is given credit on his fire insurance premiums. The difference between the rate he paid for the insurance on the unprotected plant, and the rate he pays after rodding, is annually turned over to the lightning rod manufacturer until the cost of the protection has been paid. Thereafter the elevator owner gets the saving in the form of reduced premiums and his property is protected against another active fire bug.

The method is explained in the published proposal of Moore Bros. Lightning Protection Co. which states:

We propose to protect the grain elevators as listed below against damage by lightning according to the standard requirements of any insurance company, guaranteeing the completed installation to pass their inspection. . . .

This proposal is subject to our approval of the property, as to amount of insurance carried by purchaser, insurance company and class of elevator.

Invoices are payable when the insurance company approves the installation and reduces your insurance rate for the use of this system.

Self-Payment Plan: On this basis the purchaser is to pay the Moore Bros. Lightning Protection Co. the savings made on the insurance premium by the use of this system payable as originally refunded by the insurance com-

pany and as earned for ten years. It is understood that the purchaser has the option of purchasing the system any time within 30 days after the yearly payments are made at 10% off of the listed price for each year payments have been made.

It was under a similar arrangement that 115 grain elevators and mills in Ohio and one in West Virginia were rodded for lightning protection this year. Of these 29 elevators and 6 mills chose the cash method of paying, gaining the benefits of immediate savings in the cost of insurance. The remaining 71 elevators and 10 mills elected to pay for their protection by the self-payment plan.

These installations of lightning rod protection were made by the Munson Lightning Conductor Co., at the behest of the hustling manager of the Ohio Department of the Mill Mutuals,—J. W. Huntington. The insurance companies financed the installations and the property owners pay for them out of their insurance savings.

Insurance carried by the mutual insurance companies on the 116 properties protected amounts to \$2,636,500. Rodding the plants decreased the annual premiums paid on the total by approximately \$2,000, but this will be more than made up in the reduced fire risk from the lightning hazard, and those insured will have the satisfaction of reduced insurance premiums, as well as the security of protected houses.

A list of those who had their elevators and mills protected in Ohio and West Virginia on this plan follows:

Ohio Elevators Rodded

Sneath-Cunningham Co., Adrian; La Rue Exchange Co., Agosta; Farmers Elevator Co., Amherst; Anna Farmers Exchange Co., ("East" and "West"); Anna; Antwerp Equity Exchange Co., Antwerp; L. R. Good & Son, Arcadia; John Smith Grain Co., Arcanum; Ashland Equity Exchange Co., Ashland; C. E. Groce, Atlanta.

Bainbridge Milling Co., Bainbridge; Bascom Elev. & Supply Co. and Sneath-Cunningham Co., Bascom; Bellevue Farmers Grain Co., Buckingham Grain & Seed Co. and Buckingham Milling Co., Bellevue; John B. Shaffer, Bellville; Berwick Farmers Elevator Co., Berwick; A. V. Rush, Big Prairie; Brookville Farmers Grain Co., Brookville; Paulding Equity Exchange Co., Broughton; Buckland Co-Operative Co., Buckland; Zeigler & Schultz, Bucyrus; Sneath-Cunningham Co., Burgoon.

J. G. Mills, Cardington; Chatfield Equity Exchange Co., Chatfield; John W. Eshelman & Sons, Circleville; Pickaway Grain Co., Circleville; S. J. Rudy & Sons, Covington; La Rue Exchange Co., De. Cliff; Frank G. Snell, Delisle.

A. V. McClure, Eldorado; Elery Farmers Grain & Stock Co., Elery; Farmersville Exchange Co., Farmersville; Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co., Fredericktown.

Genoa Farmers Exchange Co., Genoa; Richards & Simpson, Glen Karn; Green Springs Co-Operative Ass'n, Green Creek; Toledo Grain & Milling Co., Grelton.

Eikenberry Bros. Co., Hamilton; Kirby White & Son, Harrod; F. J. Laubis & Son, Hepburn; Hicksville Grain Co., Hicksville; Sneath-Cunningham Co., Ink; Loudonville Farmers Equity Co., Jeromesville.

W. B. Gramlich & Son, Kenton; Kettlersville Grain Co., Kettlersville; Jesse Brundige, Kinnickinnick.

Farmers Co-Operative Supply Co., La Grange; Loudonville Farmers Equity Co., Lakeville; La Rue Exchange Co., La Rue; Lebanon Farmers Co-Operative Co., Lebanon; Lemert Elev. & Supply Co., Lemert; Lexington Equity Exchange Co., Lexington; Farmers Mercantile & Elev. Co., Lindsey; John Mueller Co., Lockland; Loudonville Farmers Equity Co., Loudonville; S. J. Rudy & Sons, Ludlow Falls; Lykens Elevator, Lykens.

McClure Elevator Co., McClure; Seneca Grain Co., McCutchenville; Malinta Elevator Co., Malinta; Spurrier Brothers Co., Marysville; Toledo Grain & Milling Co., Maumee; Theo. Burt & Son, Melrose; Genoa Farmers Exchange Co., Milbury; Minster Milling Co., Minster; Herman-McLean Co. and Seaman-McLean Co., Monroeville.

Napoleon Grain & Stock Co., Napoleon; J. M. Studebaker, New Carlisle; C. E. Groce, New

Holland; New Paris Elevator Co., New Paris; J. M. Wetzel, New Riegel; New Vienna Grain & Produce Co., New Vienna; Okolona Grain Co., Okolona.

Paulding Equity Exchange Co., Paulding; Sneath-Cunningham Co., Plankton; Okolona Grain Co., Pleasant Bend; S. J. Rudy & Sons, Pleasant Hill; Liberty Grain Assn., Portage; Coburn Brothers Co., Portsmouth.

Raymond Elevator Co., Raymond; Republic Mercantile & Elevator Co., Republic; Ridgerton Elevator Co., Ridgerton.

Sedalia Grain & Lumber Co., Sedalia; McComb Farmers Co-Operative Co., Shawtown; Sneath-Cunningham Co., Siam; W. E. Tuttle & Co., Springfield; Stelvideo Grain & Coal Co., Stelvideo; Sneath-Cunningham Co., Sycamore.

Sneath-Cunningham Co. ("Transfer & Seed" and "Big Four") and Tiffin Farmers Exchange Co., Tiffin; Toledo Grain & Milling Co., Toledo.

Union Grain Company, Uniopolis; Waterville Farmers Elevator Co., Waterville; Sneath-Cunningham Company, Watson; Craig Elev. & Coal Yard, West Liberty; Chas. Wooton-Sneath-Cunningham Co., West Mansfield.

Ohio Mills Rodded

Armstrong Mill Co., Armstrong; Heabler & Heabler, Attica; Bainbridge Milling Co., Bainbridge; Bluffton Milling Co., Bluffton; Zeigler Milling Co., Bucyrus.

Clyde Mill Co., Clyde; Goldcamp Mill Co., Ironton; Laurelville Grain & Milling Co., Laurelville.

Mason Milling Co., Mason; C. C. Groff Milling Co., Mt. Healthy; Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co., Mt. Vernon; Patterson Milling Co., Piketon; Sugar Run Flour Mills, Pomeroy.

Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co., Toledo; McNutt Brothers, Upper Sandusky; Gwinn Brothers & Co., Huntington, West Virginia.

Hearing on Rye Production Cost

The United States Tariff Commission has called a hearing at Washington Nov. 23 on the cost of producing rye in the United States and abroad, with a view to determining whether the present duty of 15 cents per bushel should be increased.

If everyone goes to work for Uncle Sam, who will pay taxes to foot the bill?

After Wheat—What Then?

BY M. L. WILSON,
Production Chief for Wheat Adjustments, U. S. Dept. of Agri.

Nearly 1,200,000 farms in this country have been growing around 840 odd million bushels of wheat a year. We do not know yet just how much of that wheatland will not be in wheat next year, but it will be a lot.

The South has already taken out of cotton 10½ million acres, more than a fourth of our last year's cotton acreage. Plans now forming will probably limit next year's cotton planting to 25 million acres, with 15 million acres of cottonland put to other uses.

Calling upon the Midwest to work out a corn adjustment plan, Secretary Wallace estimated the other day that this country now has almost 20 million acres too much land in corn.

All told, then, it looks as if something like 40 or 50 million acres of the United States now planted to these staple crops will be taken out of these crops and put to other uses. What other uses? That is the question being asked and pondered on nearly every farm in the United States today. What shall we do with the land we are taking out of wheat? Or cotton? Or corn?

The general answer to that question is: Give that land a rest for a while; it needs it; and so, probably, do you. Put it in a soil-improving or some non-competing crop to keep it from washing. Or put it into trees. In the future, when our present troubles are over, I believe that we are going to look back at these first approaches to a national land policy, and see that the greatest thing about them was the questions they raised in everybody's mind; and kept on raising insistently, until Americans were forced to plan their farming and living nationally, and not in terms of millions of haphazard contending patches, many of which ought never to have been broken to the plow at all.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Crowell, Tex., Oct. 19.—Ground is too dry for planting. No surface or subsoil moisture.—T. L. Hughston Grain Co., T. L. Hughston.

Belt, Mont., Oct. 21.—Winter wheat seeding about normal, all in good shape to date.—William Vendrel, agent, Rocky Mountain Elvtr. Co.

Delphos, O., Oct. 21.—New corn is beginning to move here and is of excellent quality and heavy test weight. Moisture is running from 24 to 30%. The crop will be much larger than earlier estimates indicated.—Garman Grain Co.

Roseville, Ill., Oct. 17.—Quality of the old corn is splendid, testing 58 to 59 pounds per bu. when shelled from the crib. Yield of new crop looks like less than half of last year's. Weight will be light on account of general chinch bug damage.—I. C. Pratt.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.—The average yield per acre of alfalfa hay for the U. S. for 1921 to 1930 was 2.14 tons; for 1932, 2.08; for 1933, 1.96. The average production for 1926 to 1930 was 23,819,000 tons; for 1932, 25,965,000, and the preliminary for 1933, 24,952,000.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 14.—A few soy beans were combined this week, altho this work is not progressing very rapidly on account of showers and beans not maturing evenly. The quality is very good and yields reported are ranging from 10 to 28 bus. The bean harvest is considerably later than last season.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.—The production of soy beans in bus. in the principal producing states for 1932 and indicated on Oct. 1, 1933, was as follows (000 omitted): Ohio, 388 and 294; Ind., 2,208 and 2,112; Ill., 6,300 and 3,770; Iowa, 1,080 and 1,530; Mo., 912 and 960; N. C., 960 and 1,300. Total for the six states, 11,848 and 9,666.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.—Production of buckwheat for the United States is forecast at 7,384,000 bus. This is an increase of 310,000 bus. over the production indicated on Sept. 1 and compares with the 5-year (1926-1930) average of 9,913,000 bus. Favorable weather conditions during September resulted in improved yield prospects in several of the more important producing states.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.—The grain sorghum crop for the United States for 1933 is now indicated to be 106,555,000 bus. This is nearly 9,000,000 bus. greater than was forecast on Sept. 1 and compares with the 1932 crop of 105,871,000 bus. Beneficial rainfall has improved crop prospects in practically all producing areas. Late plantings in some areas would be damaged by early frosts.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.—The production of buckwheat in bus. (000 omitted) for the principal buckwheat producing states was as follows, being the average for 1926 to 1930, for 1932 and indicated for 1933, respectively: N. Y., 2,966, 2,458 and 2,508; Pa., 2,982, 2,070 and 2,362; Ohio, 419, 270 and 300; Mich., 402, 290 and 294; Minn., 839, 225 and 225; W. Va., 432, 315 and 370. Total for the U. S., 9,913, 6,772 and 7,384.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 11.—The Oct. 1 condition of grain sorghums is 55% of normal. The indicated yield is 11.0 bus per acre, compared with 9.5 bus. last year. Production is forecast at 16,742,000 bus., compared with 15,219,000 bus. last year. The condition of grain sorghums improved materially in all sections of the state during the month, except in the northwest, where the crop continued to deteriorate.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.—The production of grain sorghums in bus. (000 omitted) for the principal producing states was as follows, being the average for 1926 to 1930, for 1932 and indicated for 1933, respectively: Mo., 1,107, 1,419 and 1,462; Kan., 17,364, 17,264 and 16,034; Okla., 15,382, 15,219 and 16,742; Texas, 49,756, 63,008 and 61,306; Colo., 2,108, 1,236 and 2,270; N. Mex., 4,052, 3,763 and 4,944; Cal., 2,933, 2,904 and 2,366.

Total for U. S., 93,182, 105,871 and 106,555.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 18.—In the areas where killing frost occurred important crops were practically all mature. Plowing, gathering corn, seeding winter wheat and rye, and harvesting soy beans made good progress under mostly favorable weather conditions. Winter grains are coming up well.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.—The production of flaxseed in bus. (000 omitted) for the principal producing states was as follows, being the average for 1926 to 1930, for 1932 and indicated for 1933, respectively: Wis., 104, 72 and 50; Minn., 6,566, 5,704 and 4,365; Iowa, 180, 171 and 147; N. D., 8,032, 3,720 and 2,083; S. D., 3,374, 776 and 97; Kan., 195, 299 and 168; Mont., 1,367, 998 and 428. For the U. S., 20,011, 11,787 and 7,371.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 10.—Corn production is estimated at 86,354,000 bus., compared with 136,197,000 bu. last year. The October estimate of the production of grain sorghums is 16,034,000 bus., the same as a month ago, and compares with last year's crop of 17,264,000 bus., which was about average. Fully half of the acreage in Western Kansas is still immature and subject to frost injury. Many fields elsewhere will be injured by frosts if they occur before mid-month. For the state as a whole the crop is expected to average 10.5 bus. per acre. Last year's crop averaged 13.0 bus.—F. K. Reed, of the U. S. Dept. of Ag., and J. C. Mohler, of the State Board of Ag.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 11.—The production outlook for Illinois corn is 45% short of last year and 28% below average. This is the smallest crop in 46 years. The quality of corn will probably be the poorest in years. A large part of the crop will be chaffy due to drought and chinch bug damage. Hail damage is more extensive than usual and in some sections the corn is down badly. Every section of the state has experienced unfavorable conditions for corn this season. The production outlook for soy beans is for a crop of 3,770,000 bus., or about 60% of last year. This is an increase of 290,000 bus. over last month and is largely due to the rapid ripening of later beans.—Ill. and U. S. Depts. of Ag.

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 11.—The 1933 Missouri corn crop is 62% of normal for October, indicating 22.5 bus. per acre, 129,488,000 bus. from 5,755,000 acres planted, against 30.5 bus. per acre in 1932, totaling 186,721,000 bus. from 6,122,000 acres. Missouri corn is now beyond frost damage. The oats crop is 2,500,000 bus. less than last year, 31,802,000 bus. against 34,371,000 in 1932, with the present yield 18.5 bus. per acre against 19 last year. The 1933 acreage was 1,719,000 bus., compared with 1,809,000 last year. Soybeans are 10 bus. of seed per acre against 12.5 last year. Cowpeas now indicate 10 bus., compared with 8.8 bus. of seed per acre in 1932.—E. A. Logan and Jewell Mayes, of the U. S. and Mo. Depts. of Ag.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 19.—The corn yield thru-out the state is running near the average. Husking is proceeding rapidly in the northern section, is well under way in central Iowa, but in the southern part of the state the crop is considered too moist to crib. Moisture tests made on 215 composite samples from over the state show the moisture content as 20.11, or 3.77 less than last year. Soybean threshing continues with excellent yields reported. More clover seed hulling is being done and some late alfalfa cutting is underway with light yield and excellent quality reported. Winter wheat seeding is nearly finished.—Charles D. Reed, Director of the Iowa Crop Bureau.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 11.—A corn crop of about 2,938,000 bus. is indicated from an Oct. 1 condition of the crop, reported at 48% of normal. The 1933 corn acreage is larger than that of last year and average, and the production of corn for grain will moderately exceed that of 1932. An oats crop of 6,448,000 bus. is indicated, and will compare with 10,075,000 bus. harvested in 1932. The barley crop, estimated at 2,889,000 bus., compares with 3,900,000 bus. harvested in 1932. The condition of the flax crop improved five points during September and on Oct. 1 averaged 31% of normal, indicating an average yield of 2.5 bus. and a production of 428,000 bus. The 1933 flax crop, however, will be less than half that of 1932 when it was 998,000 bus.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 21.—Continuous wet weather has delayed soy bean harvest all week. The few

beans harvested last week are arriving in the markets, showing beans of good quality with average moisture of 13%. Some sections report the crop slightly better than anticipated earlier. Corn husking will get under way in another week, with favorable weather conditions. Dry, snappy weather would now be welcome to gather the crop, which is the smallest in 46 years. The best corn is located in a small area in the southeastern part of the state; along the Mississippi River in the southwestern part; and that portion of the state located west and north of the Illinois River. The central part is very spotted, many fields practically worthless; this section will do well to average 15 bus. In this locality very little corn will move to market as most of the crop will be needed for feed. Wheat is looking fine. This damp weather is ideal for germination; seeding practically completed and generally the stand is good and the plant looks healthy.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Columbus, O., Oct. 13.—The Oct. 1 forecast for corn is 111,555,000 bus., or about 8% smaller than last year. Rains and mild weather during September were very helpful to much of the late corn and with killing frosts holding off well many of the late crops should mature in good shape. Oats production is placed at 27,388,000 bus., the smallest crop in over 30 years. Yield per acre this season averages around 20.5 bus., as compared with 28.5 bus. in 1932. The barley crop was very short this season due to unfavorable climatic conditions and to extensive damage from chinch bugs. Production is estimated at 870,000 bus., against 1,890,000 bu. last season. Buckwheat prospects improved during the past month owing to frequent rains and mild temperatures. The forecast of production on Oct. 1 was 300,000 bus., compared with 270,000 bu. in 1932. The Oct. 1 forecast for soybeans is 294,000 bus., or the same as last month. Production in 1932, when both the acreage and yield per acre were larger, was placed at 388,000 bu.—U. S. Dept. of Ag. and Ohio Ag. Exp. Sta. co-operating.

Corn and Hog Plan Announced

Wallace and Peek on Oct. 17 announced that the government would levy a tax on hogs of 50c per cwt., effective Nov. 5, and increasing to \$2. The packers will collect the tax, ostensibly from the consumers, but actually from the farmers themselves in the lower prices paid for their stock. A processing tax, amount not yet decided, will be levied on corn.

The funds so collected will be paid back to the farmers as a reward for reducing their corn acreage 20 per cent in 1934, and reducing their hog production 25 per cent.

For the corn land the government will pay a rental of 30 cents per bushel at the average rate of production for three years.

On hogs the government will make adjustment payments of \$5 per head (\$2 on acceptance of contract, \$1 on about Sept. 1, 1934, and \$2 on about Feb. 1, 1935) on the number of hogs, equivalent to 75 per cent of the average number of hogs farrowed on the farm operated by the contracting grower, during the two-year base period. To qualify for these payments, the contracting grower also must agree not to increase the average number of hogs bought and fed for market during the two-year base period for hogs.

Price of Flaxseed Declining

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 14.—There has been a slight advance in commodity prices during the past week. At the same time we have had another drastic decline in flaxseed prices, both in our Northwestern markets and in foreign flaxseed markets. This is the second week of decline in flaxseed prices and on the basis of other commodities in the U. S., places flaxseed on a comparatively cheap level, especially in view of the real shortage in this year's supplies. Argentine shipments this week are estimated at 700,000 bus., making the year's total so far 47,500,000 bus., as compared with 67,500,000 bus. for the same period in 1932 and ten-year average exports of 59,000,000 bus.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 13.—Chicago today received its first car of all new 1933 corn. It came from Iowa and graded No. 3 white, 16.80% moisture and 57 pounds to the bu. The car sold for 3½¢ or 6¼¢ under Chicago December.

San Francisco, Cal.—September receipts of grain were: Wheat 2,044 tons, barley 9,780, oats 300, corn 880, against wheat 2,875 tons, barley 19,312, oats 40, corn 280 in September, 1932.—James J. Sullivan, Chief Inspector, Chamber of Commerce.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 12.—About 5,200 tons of wheat on board the S.S. "Marsodak" of the Nelson Line left the Seattle docks today for Panama Canal. This is the second large shipment made recently by the Pacific Continental Grain Co.—F. K. H.

New Orleans, La.—Shipments of grain by water during September were: Wheat 38,650 bus., corn 163,656, oats 8,867, against wheat, 125,238 bus., corn 396,490, oats 65,826 in September, 1932.—J. M. Wilkie, Chief Grain Inspector, New Orleans Board of Trade.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 18.—The first new crop milo of the 1933-34 season arrived on the Kansas City market yesterday, from Downs, Kan. It graded No. 3 yellow, 57.2 pounds, 1.8% weed seed and was the Wheatland variety. Last year's first new milo arrived Oct. 8.

Roseville, Ill., Oct. 17.—Very little old corn moving locally. Carry-over is rather large. Many owners say they will hold this old corn and make temporary cribs for new crop. Oats are being fed on farms; with only half a crop and small carry-over on farms, don't look for much movement.—I. C. Pratt.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 10.—Four thousand tons of wheat were loaded on the McCormack intercoaster steamers "William A. McKenny" and "Felix Taussig" here for Atlantic coast delivery; 500 tons of oats were shipped today on the American-Hawaiian steamer "California" for New York delivery, the second shipment of this size during the past two weeks.—F. K. H.

Sebewaing, Mich., Oct. 21.—Movement of grain from the country is very, very light in this particular part of the Thumb. We look for little demand for feed from our farmers, since most of them raise enough grain of their own. But whether our farmers are holding their grain for more money or whether they plan on feeding the bulk of same is problematical with us.—John C. Liken & Co., by G. C. Marotzke.

Crowell, Tex., Oct. 19.—Less wheat held back in the country in this section this season than has been held in a number of years.—T. L. Hughston Grain Co., T. L. Hughston.

Ft. William, Ont.—Receipts of grain for the two months ending Sept. 30, 1932 and 1933, respectively were: Wheat 66,415,767 bus. and 39,402,377 bus., oats 1,709,753 and 3,001,713, barley 2,429,091 and 2,528,545, flaxseed 89,941 and 87,673, rye 665,668 and 658,622. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 57,390,396 bus. and 40,440,171 bus., oats 3,846,338 and 2,348,161, barley 2,430,131 and 751,553, flaxseed 274,409 and 54,886, rye 556,237 and 1,323,599.—E. A. Ursell, statistician.

Vancouver, B. C.—Receipts of grain for the two months ending Sept. 30, 1932 and 1933, respectively, were: Wheat 12,653,493 bus. and 6,194,825 bus., oats 126,860 and 145,466, barley 64,189 and 110,610, flaxseed 443 and 1,101, rye 12,382 and 12,051. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 9,015,790 bus. and 4,867,704 bus., oats 433,350 and 105,723, barley 99,667 and 70,167, flaxseed (for 1933) 972, rye (for 1933) 600.—E. A. Ursell, statistician.

St. Louis, Mo.—September receipts of grain were: Wheat 1,156,500 bus., corn 1,380,000, oats 426,000, rye 17,800, barley 72,000, kafir 24,600 and hay 900 tons, against wheat 1,632,400 bus., corn 1,122,200, oats 558,800, rye 16,900, barley 198,400, kafir 36,000 and hay 1,584 tons in 1932. Shipments for the same period were: Wheat 569,000 bus., corn 769,800, oats 343,500, rye 24,000, barley 8,000, kafir 2,800 and hay 180 tons, against wheat 1,253,100 bus., corn 407,460, oats 446,764, rye 16,900, barley 1,600, kafir 4,800 and hay 300 tons in 1932.—C. B. Rader, sec'y Merchants Exchange.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 20.—Stocks of wheat at the different elevators during the week ending Oct. 13 were as follows: Western country elevators, 101,033,069 bus.; interior pte. and mill elevs., 6,240,705; interior pub. and semi-pub. terms., 4,620,441; Vancouver and New Westminster, 11,427,185; Victoria, 782; Prince Rupert elevators, 892,244; Churchill, 85,844; Fort William and Port Arthur, 61,271,856; in transit lakes, 8,253,596; eastern elevs.—lake ports, 24,345,202; eastern elevs.—sbd. ports, 18,348,164; U. S. lake ports, 6,056,626; U. S. Atlantic seaboard ports, 1,084,068; totals, 243,659,782 bus.; same week previous year, 223,267,357 bus. The total of oats was 17,621,548 bus., of barley 11,610,905, of flaxseed 1,059,320 and of rye 4,999,858, compared with oats 8,294,671 bus., of barley 6,019,255, of flaxseed 1,554,929 and of rye, 5,227,766 for the same week of 1932.—R. H. Coats, Statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

A banner carried in a farmers' "protest parade" at Shenandoah, Ia., Oct. 14, on the occasion of a district meeting of the National Farmers' Holiday Ass'n, declared: "Our Only Surplus Is County Agents." Evidently the thousands of farmers in attendance resent being dictated to by these paid agitators.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

	Wheat									
	Oct. 11.	Oct. 13.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 17.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 20.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 23.
Chicago	87½	82½	78½	73½	78½	81½	80½	84½	84½	87½
Winnipeg	64¾	62¾	60½	60½	62½	63½	62¾	64½	65½	67¾
Liverpool	71½	69½	68½	69¾	68¾	69¾	70½	70¾	72	74
Kansas City	81½	77½	72¾	68½	73¾	76	74¾	77¾	79¾	83½
Minneapolis	85¾	80¾	75¾	70¾	75¾	79¾	79¾	81¾	82¾	86
Duluth, durum	84¾	79¾	75¾	70¾	75¾	79	79¾	82¼	82¾	86
Milwaukee	88	82¾	79	74¾	78¾	81¾	81	84½	85¾	89¼
	Corn									
	Oct. 11.	Oct. 13.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 17.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 20.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 23.
Chicago	49¾	46¾	45½	44¼	48¼	49½	47½	48¼	49½	52½
Kansas City	47¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	44¾	45¾	43¾	44½	45	47¾
Milwaukee	49½	46¾	45¾	44¾	48¾	49¾	47½	48¾	49½	52½
	Oats									
	Oct. 11.	Oct. 13.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 17.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 20.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 23.
Chicago	35	32	32	27½	32½	33½	33	34¾	35¾	38½
Winnipeg	31	30	31½	31	33¾	33¾	32¾	33¾	30¾	31¾
Minneapolis	33¾	30¾	28½	26	29	30½	30¾	32¼	33	35½
Milwaukee	37	34½	32¼	29¾	32½	33¾	33¾	34¾	35¾	38½
	Rye									
	Oct. 11.	Oct. 13.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 17.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 20.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 23.
Chicago	69½	65	60¼	55¼	59¾	58¼	57	59¾	59¼	63
Minneapolis	66¼	61¾	58¾	51¾	56	56¾	55½	57	58¾	61½
Winnipeg	47¾	45¾	44¾	41¾	45¾	44¾	42¾	44¼	44¾	48
Duluth	66½	61¾	57¾	52½	56	57	55	58	58	61½
	Barley									
	Oct. 11.	Oct. 13.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 17.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 20.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 23.
Minneapolis	51¾	49½	46½	41¾	45¼	45	43¾	43¾	44¾	48½
Winnipeg	35¾	33¾	34¾	35	37½	37½	36¾	37	37¾	38¾
Milwaukee	56¼	53¾	50½	45½	49½	48	47	47¾	49¼	52¼
Chicago	56½	53¾	50½	45½	49½	48	47½	47¾	49¼	51½

Nebraska Farmers Elevators Divided on Price Raising

"The main thing in which we are now interested is getting farm prices headed upward again," declared Pres. J. R. Morrison, Chappell, in opening the 31st annual convention of the Nebraska Farmers Elevator Ass'n, held at the Rome Hotel, Omaha, Neb., Oct. 19-20. "It would be a big help if they would rise to the levels of last March. That would at least insure our farmers a decent living."

"What should be done now to restore prices is hard to say. Everybody is up in the air and we don't know the next move. Some of our members think we must have inflation; others think the present methods for restoring prices will work out in time. The majority are favorable to the President's program."

"I can see nothing to be gained by the farmers going radical at this time," declared Prof. N. W. Gaines, University of Nebraska, in his address Thursday morning. "At present the radical element is criticizing the government and the administration. What it forgets is that the government is just perfecting the first step in its nation-wide plan to help the farmer."

H. E. Nelson, Federal Grain Supervisor, Omaha, discussed the proposed new grain standards.

Election of a com'te to administer the elevator code in Nebraska, whenever it may be adopted, placed Walter W. Peterson, Chappell; E. P. Hubbard, Juniata; and Leon Dech, Silver Creek.

Resolutions adopted requested President Roosevelt to place an embargo on importation of blackstrap molasses, as a means of creating a new market for corn with a beneficial rise in prices. This would force domestic producers of industrial alcohol to turn to corn for raw material, using 75,000,000 bus. annually, the resolution contended.

A resolution recommended appointment of J. W. Shorthill, sec'y-treas., Farmers West-central Grain Co., Denver and Omaha, as head of the Bank for Co-operatives, proposed to be established at Omaha by the Federal Farm Credit Administration.

Other resolutions adopted supported the National Country Elevator Code, the N. R. A. and the government's "Buy Now" campaign.

Election retained all old officers, placing J. R. Morrison, Chappell, pres.; E. P. Hubbard, Juniata, vice-pres., and Frank Rutherford, Omaha, sec'y-treas. Fred Walters, Lindsay, and Otto Aron, Dorchester, were elected to the Board of Directors.

FARMERS' MANAGERS SESSION

At a session Thursday afternoon the Farmers' Managers Ass'n held its 14th annual meeting.

It listened to W. H. Thompson, sec'y of the Iowa Ass'n, urge holding overhead down to the minimum, but he advised that putting the salary level too low is "false economy."

Election replaced E. P. Hubbard, Juniata, pres.; W. B. McMullen, Benedict, vice-pres., and Frank Rutherford, Omaha, sec'y-treas. M. C. Phillips, Leigh, and William Dainton, Dorchester, were elected directors for two years.

Wheat processing tax yielded only \$18,500,000 during the past three months, according to the treasury dept. The cotton tax yielded \$14,500,000.

The Movement of Flaxseed

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 21.—Receipts of domestic flax have fallen off very considerably during the past week and are now down to only a few cars per day. The good seed is eagerly wanted by the crushers.

The second Argentine government crop report shows 7,163,000 acres sown to flaxseed as compared with 7,280,000 sown last year. Argentine shipments thus far this year are 48,600,000 bus.

Total shipments since April 1, 1933, from India are 9,516,000 bus. Our own unofficial estimate of the remaining exportable surplus from India is less than 4,000,000 bus.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

The Managed Dollar

By JAMES WASHINGTON BELL,

Professor of Money and Banking, Northwestern University, before Chicago Grain Market Analysts' Club.

At the present time monetary uncertainties and the continued prospects of inflation have made speculators of us all. People with fixed incomes are speculating if they do not indulge in some hedging operation by buying equities or commodities, and they are also speculating if they do. A business man is forced to pay about as much attention to general market and financial matters as he is to the details of his own business. Small wonder that the subject of the "commodity dollar" should enlist such general and widespread interest! But why is this true today?

During the past several weeks there has been a growing anxiety among American business men concerning the progress of the "New Deal," and in particular the monetary plans of the administration. There is a growing impatience on the part of both inflationists and sound money conservatives. The latter feel that credit expansion has gone far enough, that the Federal reserve banks are being glutted with government securities and member banks with "excess" reserves without corresponding ease in the money market; and inflationists are impatient because the expansion is not going fast enough. Cries for paper money are again becoming articulate.

This division of opinion calls for a statement of policy from the administration. Business men are facing conditions of uncertainty and there are many symptoms to make one believe that they are refusing to make future commitments on account of these hazards. The President has been very canny on previous occasions in selecting critical, psychological moments for making important pronouncements over the radio. At present it would seem to be another such situation. Our confidence needs to be restored. We need to know where we are going, and most of us desire some assurance from the administration that no further inflation will take place.

The demand for the "commodity dollar" is based upon the belief that the old gold standard will not work, that our present ills are in large part due to its break-down, and that a return to the old standard would invite a repetition of economic and financial collapse. It is suggested, therefore, that we modify the gold standard by hitching it to an index of commodity prices, or indeed abandon it altogether in favor of a "managed" currency. The "commodity dollar" in the sense in which it is employed is really a misnomer. The gold dollar is a commodity dollar. But what is meant today by the expression is a "commodity index" dollar or standard.

Various forms of an index standard have been proposed, but the plan which is today receiving the most attention is the so-called "compensated dollar" in which an index of prices is used to determine the amount of gold the paper dollar is worth from time to time.

Irving Fisher is the chief proponent and advocate of this plan. It was not original with him, but had advocates as far back as John Rooke, 1824, to whom Fisher gives credit. The plan has been before Congress for the past ten years in the form of the Goldsborough Bill. Hearings on this bill have been held intermittently since its presentation in 1922 until it was defeated in 1932. Despite this defeat it is believed by many astute observers that a Democratic Congress may support it. It is sponsored actively by Professors Warren and Pearson, agricultural economists from Cornell University, and by Professor Rogers of Yale, who is a protege of Professor Fisher. In my opinion it would have small chance of favorable reception either by the President or by Congress except for the support that it is receiving from the so-called "Committee for the Nation." This growing list of business and financial leaders represents a group which, curiously enough, were the chief critics a year earlier of academic sponsors of a mild "reflation" policy. They are now advancing this idea far more effectively with the administration and to greater extremes than most academic reformers would support.

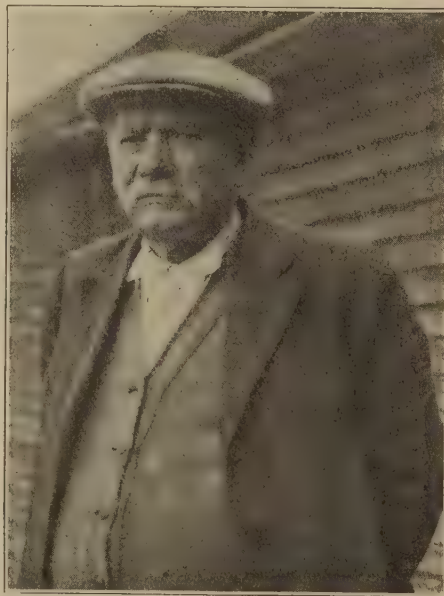
Why have these hard-boiled business men reversed their position? How are we to account for the widespread attention given to this and other reform measures? Business men, predominately in a debtor position, may have discovered that inflation would be beneficial to them, but the appeal for monetary reform is more general than that. We have all become conscious of the fact that there is something wrong with the gold standard. The gold standard has proved unstable. You analysts and statisticians whose business it is to work with price indexes need no evidence of the fluctuating value of money. We have all known of this weakness for a long time, and during many periods it has proved highly embarrassing. But

we continued to have faith in the gold standard despite its frailties until finally it broke down, and it has left us in a very confused condition. We are now groping for a remedy.

Since April we have been on an inconvertible managed currency basis. There has been a tacit understanding that with the extraordinary powers delegated to the President the administration would attempt to raise commodity prices to the 1926 level and that they would be stabilized there. So far the plan has not met with success to the degree apparently expected by the business community. At least the pressure for inflation on the one hand, and for some definite assurance against inflation on the other hand, has already been alluded to. The "New Deal" seems to be temporarily stalled. The present situation satisfies no one. It is disconcerting to business. People are impatient to move on, and at the moment the advocates of the "commodity dollar" are the most active in pointing the direction of a change.

The idea of the commodity index standard, or "tabular" standard, as it is usually called in textbooks, is not of recent invention. Economists, struck by the fluctuation of the value of the single standard, have long courted the idea that a standard consisting of a set of commodities might reasonably be substituted in order to get greater stability of value. In fact the idea was actually incorporated in legislation in Massachusetts Bay long before it was discussed by British scholars. It was first adopted in 1747, when speculators were rigging the market for silver and London exchange, the bases for the currency of the time; and a second instance occurred in 1780 when the distressed soldiers of the Continental army objected to the depreciation of the paper money and the rise of prices in the Revolutionary period. The remedy in this latter case was to pay out what was called "Soldier's Depreciation Notes." I have seen one of these pieces of paper money. It is in the form of a promissory note signed by the Treasurer of the State of Massachusetts Bay, and promises to pay the sum of 405 pounds on or before the maturity date with interest "in the then current money of said State, in a greater or less sum, according as 5 bu. corn, 88 4/7 pounds of beef, 10 pounds of sheep's wool, and 16 pounds of sole leather shall then cost." One of the committee members signing this note was M. S. Dawes, probably an ancestor of the local Dawes. President Langdon of Harvard University was paid his salary in these notes.

The idea back of this crude form is the same as the objective of more elaborate plans for the "tabular" as well as the "compensated dollar" standard, namely: that the parties to a credit contract should settle with the same purchasing power as agreed upon when entering into the agreement; that this amount be determined upon the basis of official index numbers showing changes in the level of prices (purchasing power of money) from time to time.



D. A. Taylor, Ionia, Ia., deceased

If the pressure upon the President is overwhelming and more extreme measures are threatened, with favorable chances of passing, it might be good politics to espouse a compromise plan which would involve returning to gold, but providing for a dollar or index standard which would become effective only during periods of great price fluctuation. In other words, we would return to the former status with emergency provisions ready to use.

Most authorities with whom I am conversant feel that a managed gold standard is safe and adequate. This involves central bank policy with respect to discounts and open market operations, and a sound gold policy, one which differs materially from pre-war times. Careful students of the subject do not throw overboard as being futile the credit expansion program of the Federal Reserve System of 1932 under the Hoover administration or the present policy of the Roosevelt administration. A study of these experiments shows the development of a credit "pattern" which has all the earmarks of sound recovery. But neither the Hoover experiments of 1932 nor the Roosevelt policy, so far this year, has been continued long enough for credit to be translated into purchasing power. The success of the "New Deal" program depends on a continued condition of confidence and stability which has a long enough life to enable a slow moving machine to get under way.

Wheat Restrictions by Government Harmful

France by the law of July 10 fixed a uniform price for wheat that has stopped all trading in many districts.

The Grain Dealers Ass'n of the Department of Nord-Est has sent a lengthy telegram of protest to the French minister of agriculture, in part as follows:

The grain trade, partly from commercial necessity, partly from custom, and partly to protect the short sales it has made for the farmers, has followed the custom of financing the wheat harvest and helping the farmer sell his grain.

The law of July 10, by fixing a uniform price at the farms, without taking into consideration the kind of wheat or the expense of drying, handling and transport, has made it impossible for the grain dealers to continue business at a profit.

As to the surplus, buyers are now entirely absent. Even the foreign buyers, after a few purchases and in spite of the low price on exported wheat, have dropped out of the market. * * * The ass'n hopes that Parliament, better informed, will modify the law of July 10 and permit the farmers to market their grain in the orderly commercial fashion.

Organizations of grain brokers and of millers have filed similar protests.

One of the many farmers objecting wrote La Vie Agricole et Rurale: "We tried to sell a few bushels of wheat, to pay our harvest hands. We called on several millers in our neighborhood, good men, friends of ours; not one of them would do a thing. I tried to interest them by offering them a rebate on the quiet of 15c a bushel. But they merely pointed to the law."

How futile the attempts of the politicians to regulate the marketing of grain.

Governor Wm. Langer of North Dakota has requested Pres. Roosevelt to buy grain and store it in the state to save paying freight on similar seed into the state next spring. The Governor is far-sighted.

Death Claims O. A. Taylor

Death claimed O. A. Taylor, 82, pioneer Iowa grain dealer, at his home in Ionia the middle of this month. Burial services were conducted by Rev. Charles B. Goetzinger of the St. Boniface Church, as he was laid to rest by the side of his wife and their son, Joe, in the church cemetery the morning of Oct. 17.

Oliver Alonzo Taylor was born in Candor, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1851. The family moved to Janesville, Wis., in 1856 and to Lawler, Ia., in 1874.

On July 24, 1876, Mr. Taylor married Miss Ellen Noon. The following years were spent at Lawler, Fredericksburg and Ionia. At the time of his golden wedding anniversary in 1926 he had worked for the Gilcrist Elevator Co., buying grain and livestock, for 50 years. His career ended with 57 years of employment by the same firm.

Chinch Bugs in the Middle West

Chinch bugs found the hot, dry weather of June and July very much to their liking this year. Consequently they bred and multiplied, and turned the barley, wheat and oats fields of Indiana and Illinois into feeding grounds. So numerous became the pest, that field after field of grain crops was virtually destroyed. Barley fields were among the first to be attacked. As these feeding grounds played out, the bugs moved on into the wheat, and the thin stands of oats that had struggled almost hopelessly against unfavorable growing and filling weather, completing the job of destruction.

As the small grains were harvested the bugs moved into the corn fields, burrowing into the lower parts of the stalks, halting the growth of the plant and its ability to develop the ears of grain. Thousands of acres of corn as well as small grains have been destroyed and yields materially reduced below what might have been expected without chinch bug infection.

W. P. Flint, chief entomologist for the Illinois Natural History Survey, declares from three to five times as many swarming chinch bugs are seeking winter refuge in corn stalks and other hibernating places at this time than a year ago. He warns: "The best measures for cutting down the numbers of chinch bugs are to burn all grassy and weedy parts of the fields, and to plow up stubble and other wintering places this fall. The bugs are so numerous in some sections of Illinois and nearby states that we give them three to one odds against their being killed off before next summer."

During the winter months, when the bugs are in their winter hibernating quarters, they may be burned. After Nov. 1, a general winter burning clean-up campaign can be started and may be expected to kill about 25% of the bugs.

Chinch bugs prefer the small grains in the order of barley, spring wheat, winter wheat, rye and oats. There are exceptions, of course, and it is often found that a thin oats field will be more heavily infested than a good field of

wheat. Usually the bugs hunt out the thin spots in the field, leaving the strong growths of barley and wheat with little damage.

Answering the troublesome question of whether to plant wheat in chinch bug years, W. P. Flint, chief entomologist for the Illinois Natural History Survey, advises: "It is better to plant wheat if sown on strong ground. During chinch bug outbreaks, however, it is unwise to sow wheat in a poor soil where the chances are that the stand will be thin and the plants weak. Under such conditions bugs will seriously damage the wheat itself. Good seed wheat planted on strong ground will produce well in spite of chinch bugs. If the stand is very thick and heavy it will not become seriously infested."

The Free and Open Market

The open market is the farmer's best friend. It gives him every business day an expression of the composite judgment of all men as to the prices of his commodities. If he needs to finance these commodities, or if the buyer or handler of them needs to do it, the open market gives the banker this expression of judgment as to price, and the financing is usually possible. Or if it is necessary to realize on any commodity on short notice the open market affords a basis for that.

While the open market does these things for the producer it gives equally valuable service to the processor and the distributor and to their bankers. In fact the open market is an essential of modern business. But if it is to function to the benefit of all interests it must be open in fact, not half open; it must reflect all opinions and influences as to prices, not merely a part of them; and it must represent freedom in trading instead of such restrictions as interfere with its functions.

Those who propose so to regulate, restrict or control open markets as to interfere with these functions are no friends of farmers however vehemently they may protest their friendship, and the day will come when farmers recognize that fact.—*Pennsylvania Farmer*.

Clean Basements of Modern Elevators

Every elevator operator who has ever participated in the baling out of a flooded basement or elevator boot tank with its sour grain and filthy mush looks with envious eyes on the operator of the modern elevator with its clean cement basement, well lighted, thoroughly ventilated and free from loose dirt and accumulated filth.

Every elevator occasionally has a choke up or a spill, and unless the floor of the basement presents an unbroken surface it is very difficult to save all of the grain or to avoid gathering a lot of dirt with the grain which is saved. Consequently, no progressive grain merchant would think of building a new elevator without having a cement basement and a heavy cement foundation that will keep both the rodents and dirt outside.

The many dust explosions during recent years have stimulated the vigilance of every observing elevator owner in keeping the basement, as well as the rest of the house clean and free from dust and dirt.

The explosion of grain dust in the C. & N. W. Elevator at South Chicago raised some of the large heavily laden tanks so high off their foundations as to emphasize again the great disadvantage of tolerating a dusty, dirty basement. When this house was rebuilt after the great dust explosion of March 19, 1921, three interstice bins in different parts of the storage section were left open at bottom and extended through roof to insure better ventilation of the basement. Some of the newer elevators constructed since then have also been given this additional protection by devoting two or more interstice bins to the ventilation of the basement. The basements of some of the other newer elevators have been given a higher ceiling and more ventilators in all side walls so as to encourage the keeping of a clean basement by facilitating the removal of dust.

Herewith is illustrated the well lighted basement of the American Elevator & Warehouse Company's storage annex at Buffalo, N. Y., with the ceiling affording head room of 10 feet 6 inches. This high ceiling also makes it possible for the installation of mixing chambers over the shipping belts, thus facilitating the blending of grain from different bins. Some of the large elevators constructed in recent years have had each elevator leg casings equipped with ventilators out through the roof of the house, so that the steady draft carries much of the fine dust to the outside and it is blown away.

On the outside front cover of this number is an illustration of another well lighted, thoroughly ventilated basement, which was built for the N. M. Paterson Co., Ltd., at Fort William, Ont. Doubtless, the many advantages to be derived from grain storage plants with high ceilings, well lighted and ventilated basements will be so apparent to all elevator operators that henceforth none other will be erected.

If the basements with high ceilings have all outside walls perforated with a bountiful supply of tilting windows it is easy for the daylight to get in and difficult for the light dust to stay in. Both contribute conditions favorable to the safe operation of the plant.

Pegging farm prices at cost of production level was requested of Pres. Roosevelt recently by a delegation from the National Farmers Union and the National Farmers Holiday Ass'n. Inflation of the currency also was asked. The more governmental interference, the greater uncertainty regarding the future.

Between 1910 and 1930 the money invested in farm implements and machinery increased \$2,036,000,000 while the farm mortgages of the nation increased in the same period over \$2,354,000,000. "In other words, farmers owe in mortgage money what they spent for machinery," says Wayne Dinsmore, sec'y, of the Horse Ass'n of America.



The Well Lighted Thoroughly Ventilated Basement of American Elevator at Buffalo, N. Y.
[See outside front cover.]

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark.—The C. E. Smith Grain Co. has been sold to C. C. Davis, L. B. Lamberston and E. L. Perkins, who have incorporated and will operate under the name of the Twin City Grain Co. The company does a flour jobbing business.

CALIFORNIA

Chowchilla, Cal.—The Valley Feed & Fuel Co. has a new manager here, H. B. Craighead, General Manager Fry being at the Madera plant, which is the company's headquarters.

San Francisco, Cal.—Apex Grain & Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, 5,000 shares, par value \$10 each; incorporators: James B. Hamilton, Hutcheson Mitchell, M. M. Vzelak, E. O. Crawell and Charles McLean.

San Francisco, Cal.—M. Reinstein, formerly in charge of the barley department of the Concrete Elevator Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., has returned to this city to take over the management of the Mount Rainier Malting & Brewing Co.

Marysville, Cal.—Rebuilding of the Feather River Milling Co.'s plant that burned in early September, as previously reported, is about completed and the machinery is being installed. The structure is corrugated iron on wooden frame.

San Francisco, Cal.—On Oct. 7 the code of fair competition for the feed industry of California became effective, it being unlawful after that date to sell grain or feed for poultry or animal consumption within the state without getting a license from the commissioner of corporations. No charge is made for the license but an annual fee must be paid of 25 cents for each employee, the first payment, which covers the period to Dec. 31, 1933, being made when the license is applied for. A fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment of not over six months for each day's violation of the code is provided for. One whose license is revoked can not thereafter transact any intra-state business in feeds. Hours of employment, provided in the code, range from 40 to 52, and the minimum wage in small town is \$14 a week and in large cities \$15. One of the prohibited practices is providing truck service without adequate charge.

CANADA

Golburn, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Elevator, a railway car and the dwelling of the elevator agent burned Sept. 27.

Churchill, Man.—On Oct. 20 more than 500,000 bus. of wheat was reported en route to the big elevator here to be stored for the winter, in readiness for the opening of navigation in 1934. It is said that when the freeze-up comes, the elevator will be loaded to capacity, with a total of 2,400,000 bus. The wheat is being stored by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. Storage rates have been reduced from 4 cents to 1 cent a bu., the new rate being in force from Oct. 16, 1933, to Aug. 31, 1934.

Winnipeg, Man.—Reduction in storage rates on grain, which were cut about 33%, which went into effect in the fall of 1932, when wheat prices were very low, is given as one of the main causes of the reduced earnings of the large grain companies of western Canada, the majority of whom had a lean year in 1932-33. One of the largest line elevator companies, Federal Grain, Ltd., had only \$739 profit after bond interest, depreciation, etc., were provided for. Another large line and terminal elevator company, the N. Bawlf Grain Co., had a loss of \$29,286 after meeting interest, depreciation and exchange premiums. Storage rates have been restored to their former level, and the coming year may prove to be somewhat fatter in earnings.

Douglas, Ont.—Campbell & McNab's elevator and adjoining office building burned Oct. 2.

Vancouver, B. C.—Robert M. Bryan, formerly export manager of the Vancouver Milling & Grain Co., Ltd., has gone into business on his own account, operating as the Bryan Grain & Flour Export, Ltd., with offices in the Marine Bldg. An f. o. b. wheat business will be carried on as well as an export flour business.

Vancouver, B. C.—Spillers, Ltd., of London, England, has ordered the temporary closing of most of its western Canada operations, on account of the demoralized condition in the grain and flour markets and the lack of export business. The local plant, which is operated as the Vancouver Milling & Grain Co., Ltd., will close the last of November. The Calgary, Alta., plant has already been closed. It is officially stated that the company is not disposing of its interests in western Canada nor withdrawing from Canadian territory, and if conditions improve the mills will be re-opened.

COLORADO

Walsh, Colo.—On Oct. 6 or 7 fire of undetermined origin destroyed the elevator, the office and the elevator manager's dwelling of the plant of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., together with 9,000 bus. of wheat.

ILLINOIS

Prophetstown, Ill.—F. G. Thompson, who is opening a flour mill here, expects to begin operation Nov. 1.

Wyand, Ill.—The old elevator, built in 1889 by J. H. Dole & Co., located west of the C. B. & Q. depot, has been taken down.

Amboy, Ill.—Fred Rose, manager of the Lee County Grain Ass'n, has gone to Rockville, Ind., to manage a similar organization.

Smithshire, Ill.—Davis Bros. & Potter's old elevator full of oats burned Oct. 12. Fire was communicated from an adjacent poultry shed.

Springerton, Ill.—The feed mill here is undergoing remodeling and new machinery is being installed by Reiffel & Files, who recently bot the mill.

Ottawa, Ill.—It is reported that one of the two elevators of the Ottawa Co-op. Grain Co. burst recently on one side, letting a quantity of corn out on the railroad tracks.

Union Hill, Ill.—Charles Morse, local grain buyer for the Bartlett Frazier Co., of Chicago, for nearly a year, resigned Sept. 30 and has been succeeded by George Feller and his brother.

Galesburg, Ill.—All the property of the Gardner Frazier Milling Co., doing business as the Galesburg Milling Co., will be sold at public auction by Clark Warfield as trustee in bankruptcy on Oct. 25.

Aroma Park, Ill.—A judgment of \$357.08 was awarded to L. B. Benjamin against the Carter Grain & Feed Elevators, recently. Benjamin claimed a loss resulting from the elevator company's failure to sell corn which he had stored with it.

Kenney, Ill.—The cob house adjoining the engine room of the Kenney Elevator Co.'s elevator caught fire about 10 a. m., Oct. 4, but the fire department kept the fire confined to the cob house, the walls of which were so badly burned that it was necessary to rebuild them.

Wady Petra (Stark p. o.), Ill.—The elevator at this point, under lease to the Wyoming Grain Co. and managed by Francis Ryan, who also manages the elevator at Stark for the Wyoming Co., has been undergoing repairs, including rebuilding the driveways and strengthening the platform, in readiness for receiving grain.

Illinois dealers will be on their guard after learning that two men giving the names of Wm. B. Collins and Chas. D. Fletcher negotiated the lease with the privilege of buying the elevator at Nekoma of J. M. Butler, of Galva, and then disappeared, leaving a small board bill unpaid.

Saybrook, Ill.—G. C. Tjardes, of Emington, Ill., who operates several elevators in this section, has completed a \$12,000 elevator on the site of the former Thompson Elevator, that burned some time ago. Clyde Britten, of Saunemin, has been employed as local manager. A coal business will be conducted in connection with the grain business.

Lacon, Ill.—W. H. Freeman has been appointed manager of the elevator recently bot by the Bartlett, Munkres & Banks Grain Co. from the Turner Hudnut Grain Co., as previously reported. Mr. Freeman was manager of this elevator once before, having been employed by the former owners for 21 years. J. W. Abbott has been manager for the past year.

Joy, Ill.—We have leased the Willits Elevator here and will operate it under the name of Joy Feed Mill. We have remodeled it completely, putting in a dump, Winter Drive, and motor and covered the building with metal. The same lines will be handled as before, grain, coal, feed and grinding. We are located on the C. B. & Q. R. R.—Joy Feed Mill, L. W. Morrow.

Watseka, Ill.—The annual statement of the Watseka Farmers Grain Co. to Sept. 30, 1933, showed the following interesting figures: Total assets, \$120,949.93; grain sales, \$85,898.37; merchandise sales, \$58,113.49; cost of grain sold, \$77,823.67; cost of merchandise sold, \$48,960.83; total amount of grain handled in 1933, 362,403 bus.; the retail business alone amounted to about \$200 per day.

Meredosia, Ill.—The Meredosia Farmers Grain Co., which has been conducted by J. N. Peters, has been sold to A. B. Chrisman, of Merritt, Ill., who operates an elevator at that point and also at Winchester, Ill., having been in the grain business for 11 years. Mr. Chrisman will operate the elevator here under his own name, not as the Meredosia Farmers Grain Co. Walter McAllister will be retained as elevator manager. Mr. Chrisman is moving his family to Meredosia.

Decatur, Ill.—H. R. Spettel became branch office manager here for E. J. Feehery & Co., of Chicago, on Oct. 16. Offices are located in the New Suffern Bldg. Mr. Spettel has lived in Decatur for some time and is well acquainted, having recently made Decatur his headquarters while traveling this state as general agent in charge of agency work for the Loyal Protective Ins. Co., of Boston, Mass. He has been with the company as state manager and field supervisor, working in the Eastern States and on the Pacific Coast, for a number of years.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$8.750, which is a decline of \$250 from previous transactions.

The new concrete storage tanks adjoining Albert Schwill & Co.'s elevator in South Chicago are rising rapidly and the Jas. Stewart Corp. expects to have them ready to receive barley soon.

The Grain Market Analysts Club will give its monthly dinner at the Midland Club, 36 p. m., Nov. 2. The speaker of the evening will be Clifton M. Utley, director of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, whose topic will be "America of Today and Tomorrow." The council is sponsoring a series of radio talks on national and international questions.

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Columbus Day being a holiday on the Board of Trade, Geo. E. Booth, president of the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n and junior partner of Lamson Bros. & Co., celebrated by becoming the proud father of a 7½-pound girl. He is receiving congratulations by the carload.

L. J. Thurn, sec'y and treas. of the Hall-Baker Grain Co., of Kansas City, Mo., has been named treas. of the Farmers National Grain Corp., succeeding Walter I. Beam, resigned. Mr. Thurn has been in the employ of the Farmers National since it acquired the Hall-Baker Co. three years ago.

The Board of Trade, by a vote of 446 to 45, on Oct. 12 amended its rules so as to provide that all contracts for lake transportation of grain shall be thru vessel brokers who are members of the exchange. Rates of unloading and storage of grain handled in lake transportation are fixed by the amendments.

David K. Winton, grain broker and member of the Board of Trade, died at the Presbyterian Hospital Oct. 16, from pneumococcal infection, at the age of 38 years. Mr. Winton was a member of the flying corps during the World War, and at the burial service Edward Bern, also an aviator in France, dropped flowers over the grave of his comrade from an airplane. Mr. Winton is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Members of the Board of Trade on Oct. 19 were shown an exhibit of the movement of grain from the farm to world markets, on the third floor of the Board of Trade Bldg. The display consisted of panoramic paintings and automatic slides, explaining in graphic style the business of moving grain from producer to consumer. It was prepared under the direction of R. I. Mansfield, chairman of the educational com'tee of the board, and has been shown at state fairs in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kansas.

INDIANA

Indianapolis, Ind.—Dale C. Smith is not now and never has been employed by the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Sec'y Sale, of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, recommends (regarding the gross income tax) to dealers who have not already paid the tax on the last quarter to separate retail sales on the basis of payment of tax applicable under the new ruling (appearing on this page) and to make return accordingly. Dealers who have already made one or both quarterly payments of the tax on the full 1% basis are advised to secure another tax blank, such as previously used, to mark prominently thereon the words "Amended return," and to make this out in the proper amount of tax as it would have originally been made out if the new ruling had been in effect from the very first of the operation of the law, and to send this tax blank, together with a brief letter of explanation that this amended return is in conformity with the late ruling on Question No. 88, to the Gross Income Tax Division, Indianapolis, Ind. A credit memorandum will be sent the dealer, which may be used in subsequent returns.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A new ruling of the Gross Income Tax Division is as follows: "Question No. 88: 'How will the gross receipts from the sale of seed, feed, growing plants or livestock to one engaged in agriculture be reported for gross income tax?' Answer: 'The gross receipts from the sale of seed, feed, growing plants or livestock to anyone engaged in the business of agriculture, production of livestock, poultry, eggs, or any other product of the farm, orchard, garden or greenhouse will be included as gross income and a tax imposed thereon at the rate of ¼ of 1%. This would apply to the proceeds from the sale of seed, feed, growing plants or livestock, even tho the sale were made to a taxpayer engaged in the same business, unless from the nature of the sale made it is readily determined that the article sold is intended to be consumed by the purchaser, then the gross receipts therefrom will be taxable at 1%. While Section 3 (a) of the Gross Income Tax Act provides: 'Upon the entire gross income of every person engaged in the business of * * * or in agriculture, including the production of livestock, poultry, eggs or any other product of the farm, orchard, garden or greenhouse, one-fourth of one per cent.' It is held that a sale made directly to a consumer is a sale at retail and tax will be imposed on the gross receipts from such sale at the rate of 1%.'"

Elizabeth, Ind.—John W. Hildebrand, who with his father, the late John William Hildebrand, owned the Elizabeth Flour Mill, has bot his father's interest from the other heirs and will continue to operate the mill, being the third generation of the Hildebrand family to operate this mill.

Evansville, Ind.—The will of John L. Igleheart, pres. of Igleheart Bros., Inc., whose death was reported in the Journals last number, disposes of an estate valued at \$300,000 personal and \$15,000 real property. Evansville College received \$25,000; Trinity Methodist Church, of which he was a member, \$25,000, and the Evansville Protestant Home for the Aged, \$5,000. The remainder of the estate was left to the widow, who was named as executrix.

IOWA

Exira, Ia.—R. O. Beadle has purchased the H. Bornhold Elevtr.—Art Torkelson.

LeMars, Ia.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator was damaged by fire early this month.

Winterset, Ia.—The elevator property of M. Young & Co., Inc., was damaged by fire of unknown cause on Oct. 6.

Farnhamville, Ia.—Thieves entered the Lee Davis elevator office recently but nothing of value was taken.—Art Torkelson.

Scranton, Ia.—Two elevators of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. here are being repaired by W. A. Klinger, Inc., who has the contract.

Jefferson, Ia.—Lowell Hoyt & Co., of Chicago, recently opened a grain office here with E. L. Patterson, formerly of Cedar Rapids, Ia., in charge.

Missouri Valley, Ia.—A fast belt leg has been installed at the Milligan & McCarthy elevator, increasing the elevating capacity to 2,000 bus. per hour.

Humboldt, Ia.—Geo. Beals, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elevator, has resigned his position and will be succeeded by T. A. Robinson.—Art Torkelson.

Boone, Ia.—The new Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. & Livestock Co.'s elevator here is rapidly taking shape. It will be 30,000 bus. capacity. W. C. Walker is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Waverly, Ia.—Albert J. Brettman, of Denver, has bot the Andy Trumpower Mill here. The present mill was erected by Mr. Trumpower about a year ago, after the former mill burned in Jan., 1932.

Atlantic, Ia.—Paul Enarson, of Kansas City, formerly of this city, has purchased a half interest in the Enarson Milling Co., operated by his brother, Elmo Enarson, who recently opened the mill.—A. T.

Burt, Ia.—The Farmers Exchange Co.'s elevator here was visited by robbers Oct. 12, who obtained but a few dollars after their hard work of knocking off the combination of the safe with a sledgehammer.

Thornton, Ia.—The Farmers Inc. Co-op., operating an elevator here, is remodeling one of its warehouses so as to be better equipped to handle the egg and poultry end of the business. B. O. Sweet, manager, has secured an experienced man to look after that department.—A. G. T.

Des Moines, Ia.—Governor Herring, of Iowa, like the governor of North Dakota, has resorted to a proclamation in hope of attracting the favorable attention of the grain growers of the state. Herring finds much delight in the increase of 39% in the values of Iowa's 1933 corn crop over that of 1932 as reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agri., so has proclaimed Oct. 26 as Corn Empire Day and called upon all citizens and civic organizations to celebrate by learning the facts. That should help to sell the surplus and induce Sec'y Wallace to let the farmers keep on growing corn.

**Western Mutual
Fire Insurance Co.**
Hubbell Bldg. Des Moines, Ia.
Call or Wire
Our Expense for Immediate
Protection on
Elevators—Grain—Dwellings
Lumber Yards—Merc. Property

Reinbeck, Ia.—The Hi-Bred Seed Corn Co. plans the erection of an addition to its elevator here.

Swea City, Ia.—The offices of the two elevator companies here were entered by thieves during the night of Oct. 12, who almost demolished the safe doors in getting them open, and they were rewarded by a loot of a few dollars in both cases.

Lone Tree, Ia.—Rapid progress is being made on the new 35,000-bu. elevator under construction for the Farmers Union Exchange by W. A. Klinger, Inc., which company has 22 men employed on the building, which is to be completed by November.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Olaf, Ia.—George Baxter, manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here, suffered a fractured skull, on Oct. 16, when during a shower of rain he ran into a car pulling out of the elevator driveway. He was returning to the elevator from a nearby lumber shed. He is now at the Steele Hospital in Belmont.—A. G. Torkelson.

Albia, Ia.—J. H. Knight is making some improvements at his Albia Roller Mills. He has torn down the old corn crib and is erecting a new one, 8x36 feet, on the north side of the mill, and between the new crib and the mill he plans the erection of a new storage room, 16x36 feet, the new buildings to be connected with the mill by a driveway.

Garwin, Ia.—The Beale Grain Co., of Tama, Ia., has purchased the Home Grain & Coal Co.'s building and will continue operation of the business. The new owners have installed a new 20-ton scale. Lyle Lorensen, who has been in charge of the business since last July, will be associated with the Beale Co. About six years ago Mr. Lorensen's father, Henry Lorensen, and Louis Delfs leased the building, and in the spring of 1932 the elder Lorensen purchased Mr. Delfs' interest.

Rock Rapids, Ia.—The elevators of the Quaker Oats Co. and of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. at this point, and of the National-Atlas Elevtr. Co. and the Farmers Elevtr. Co. at Doon, Ia., also the Hubbard & Palmer Co. and the Lakewood Farmers Elevtr. Co., at Lakewood (Rock Rapids p. o.), Ia. will be deprived of rail service by the abandonment of the branch line of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Co., operating between Luverne, Minn., and Doon, Ia., also two elevators at Ash Creek, Minn. (see Minnesota news). It is probable that switching connections here and at Doon will be provided by other lines, following suspension of the C., St. P., M. & O. service.

KANSAS

Garden City, Kan.—A gasoline pump and storage tank was recently installed at the local Geo. E. Gano Elevtr.

Junction City, Kan.—The Aurora Flour Mills Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment on Sept. 7.

St. John, Kan.—Two motors in the plant of the Kansas Milling Co. were damaged by electrical breakdown recently.

Circleville, Kan.—R. W. Conner has purchased Circleville's remaining elevator, which will be operated for the C. C. Conner Estate.

Plainville, Kan.—The Plainville Mill & Elevtr. Co. has reopened its plant, which has been closed for some time. The machinery and equipment has been overhauled.

Norton, Kan.—The Peerless Flour Mills has just installed a 100-h. p. motor for operating the mill, replacing a fuel oil engine of the same power which will be retained for auxiliary purposes.

Haggard, Kan.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. is erecting a new warehouse to replace the fire loss of early September, when the oil house, several barrels of oil and one large tank of gasoline burned, causing a loss of \$6,000. The new building is being constructed of cement blocks.

Stratton Grain Company
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Southwestern Wheat and Corn
Operating Stratton Elevator
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity

Pearl, Kan.—Repairs recently made at the Pearl Co-op. Ass'n's elevator included new window casings.

Caldwell, Kan.—A small blaze but much excitement was caused at the mill of the Consolidated Flour Mill, on Oct. 2, when the exhaust of the gasoline engine in the engine room ignited the frame top of the room. The fire department extinguished the blaze before much damage was done.

Larned, Kan.—Fred J. Partridge, of Wichita, Kan., has been appointed temporary receiver by the Federal Court for the Keystone Milling Co. Local creditors filed a petition in involuntary bankruptcy some time ago, since which time Ralph Taylor has been receiver under appointment of the district court.

Topeka, Kan.—Group meetings have been held in Goodland, Norton, Downs, Marysville, Iola, Kan., and Superior, Neb., during October with an attendance of 245 dealers. This seems like old times. We believe that 99% of the grain dealers of the state are loyal to the administration plan and are willing to do their part. Other meetings will be held during the next two weeks.—Sec'y E. J. Smiley, of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Topeka, Kan.—The following applications for membership in the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n have recently been received: Kansas Mill & Elevator Co., Arkansas City; Whiting Grain Co., Whiting; Denmark Farmers Elevator, Denmark; Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., Caldwell; Marietta Stock & Grain Co., Marietta; Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Sabetha; Iola Milling Co., Iola; Lamb-Bartlett Grain Co., Moran; Wickard Grain Co., Chanute; Isaacson Grain Co., Scandia; Jacobson-Dyas Grain Co., Montrose; Kanona Eq. Exchange, Kanona; Marshall County Farmers Co., Marysville; K. L. Mason, Beattie; Karns Grain Products Co., Oswego; Colony Elevator Co., Colony; Farmers Co-op. Elevator, Yates Center; W. S. Smith Feed Co., Neodesha.

Hesston, Kan.—L. L. Knott, manager of the local elevator of the Whitewater Flour Mills Co., is reported to have been arrested for embezzlement, an audit of the books showing a shortage that may aggregate \$12,000, it is said. P. H. Voth, of Goessel, is accused as an accessory, and is reported as also under arrest. According to the auditors, Knott took in wheat from the farmers of the section, telling them, it is alleged, that there would be no charge for storing the wheat. He would then sell some of it, report it to the company as a purchase for the day, making out the check to himself or Voth and getting the money thru Voth. The plan seemed to work as long as the farmers left their wheat in the elevator, but when they began to demand it, it was not there. Knott is said to have been one of the prominent citizens of this community.

KENTUCKY

Maysville, Ky.—William Mitchell, former local grain dealer, died Oct. 3, at Haywood Hospital, from the effects of a recent fall in which one of his hips was fractured.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—W. S. Penick, pres. of Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., corn products and molasses and cane sugar products manufacturers, died at his home in this city, on Oct. 13, at the age of 66 years. At the age of 29 Mr. Penick organized a molasses company and in 1907 moved the plant from Shreveport, La., to this city. In 1920 the company entered the corn products field. A plant is maintained at Cedar Rapids, Ia. Mr. Penick is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

MARYLAND

Harmony Grove, Md.—Clarence Dean's grist mill burned recently. Mr. Dean's father erected the mill 75 years ago.

Middletown (Route 3), Md.—W. R. Crum, who formerly operated a mill at Waynesboro, Pa., has bot a small mill on Route 3 and is manufacturing feeds, meal and flour.

Cumberland, Md.—Acorn Feed & Hominy Co., incorporated; capital stock, 200 shares, \$100 par value each; incorporators: Charles E. Metz, Jr., and Marie L. Metz, of Cumberland, and William L. Sherman, of Hagerstown; to deal in grain, flour, etc.

BALTIMORE LETTER

The five-story warehouse on Boston St. has been acquired by the Frankfort Distillery, Inc.—R. C. N.

W. C. Gibson, traffic manager of the Chamber of Commerce, has been confined to his home during the past week by stomach trouble.—R. C. N.

On and after Nov. 4 all grain consigned to Pennsylvania Elevator, No. 2 for domestic delivery, will be unloaded into Elevator, "E" of the B. & O. R. R. at Mount Clare.—R. C. N.

The business of the Guilford Grain & Feed Co. has been acquired by Sinton Bros. & Co., grain commission merchants, who will conduct same under their own name.—R. C. N.

J. Murdoch Dennis, chairman of the traffic committee of the Chamber of Commerce, will attend the conference of trunk line executives and representatives of eastern grain exchanges in New York City Oct. 26 on the subject of at-and-East export rates on grain.—R. C. N.

At the November meeting of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce it is customary to fix the annual assessment on memberships in the organization for the next year. There is some discussion regarding the advisability of raising the dues, which have been \$30 a year over a long period.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Allegan, Mich.—The Allegan Co-op. Ass'n has installed a corn cutter.

Merrill, Mich.—Chas. Wolohan, Inc., has installed lightning rods on its elevator.

Coopersville, Mich.—The Wolverine Grain & Milling Co. has installed a corn cutter.

Leslie, Mich.—The Leslie Elevator Co. has installed a feed mixer and a 3-h. p. motor.

Three Rivers, Mich.—Three Rivers Co-op. Ass'n has installed a corn cutter in its elevator.

New Haven, Mich.—New Haven Co-op. Co. has added a pneumatic feed collecting system to its attrition mill.

Quincy, Mich.—The McKenzie Milling Co. has installed an electro-magnetic separator ahead of its screenings grinder.

Hemlock, Mich.—The Hicks Co. has installed lightning rods on the office and warehouse owned by Charles Wolohan, Inc.

Gagetown, Mich.—Wallace & Morley have installed a 2-h. p. fully-enclosed motor to operate one of their main elevator legs.

Morrice, Mich.—Morrice Bean & Grain Co. has installed a spout type electro-magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill.

Pigeon, Mich.—The Pigeon Co-op. Elevator & Milling Co. has installed a No. 3 feed mixer and a 5-h. p. fully-enclosed motor.

Reading, Mich.—A. J. Downing, operating as the Reading Milling Co., has installed an electro-magnetic separator ahead of his feed mill.

New Hudson, Mich.—Herschel Munn, who operates the local feed mill and elevator, has installed an electro-magnetic separator ahead of his feed mill.

Turner, Mich.—The Martindale Elevator, operated by the Kawkawlin Bean & Grain Co., has installed a hammer mill feed plant equipped with an ear corn and grain feeder.

Marcellus, Mich.—The Four County Co-op. Co. is installing an oil engine with direct-connected alternating current generator for supplying current to operate the motors in its feed mill and creamery, because of the high cost of electric current supplied by the utilities.

Wheeler, Mich.—The Hicks Co. has installed lightning rods on the new W. F. Bradford elevator which has recently been built to replace the one destroyed by fire about six months ago.

Pigeon, Mich.—The Pigeon Elevator Co., owned by Wallace & Morley, has installed an attrition mill with a direct-connected motor and built-in air collecting system and electro-magnetic separator.

Battle Creek, Mich.—A. K. Zinn & Co. have installed another electro-magnetic separator. This one is placed where all stock enters the plant so as to remove the iron from incoming grain and feed.

Westphalia, Mich.—The Pewamo Elevator Co. has installed a bean cleaner, a feed cleaner and three fully-enclosed motors in its recently completed elevator, reported in the Sept. 13 Journals as being under construction.

Milo, Mich.—Glen A. Boyle, who had been engaged in the elevator business here for the past 22 years, died in a Kalamazoo hospital on Sept. 29, after a short illness, at the age of 47 years. He is survived by his widow.

Flushing, Mich.—Bueche Bros., operating as the Flushing Milling Co., have installed a hammer mill and a built-in electro-magnetic separator. They are also installing an ammeter for the motor which drives the feed mill.

Mesick, Mich.—E. A. Dean, who lost his elevator by fire over four months ago, due to the backfiring of the gasoline engine, has rebuilt a warehouse and is continuing in business. He has installed a hammer mill, sheller and crusher, all to be operated by a 30-h. p. single-phase motor and located in a fire-resistive enclosure.

Owosso, Mich.—George W. Detwiler, who retired from the grain business in 1915 and moved to Detroit, died at his home in that city on Oct. 11, at the age of 78 years, after a long illness. He was the son of the founder of the firm of Detwiler & Son that operated grain elevators here and at Henderson, Mich., for over 40 years, now out of business.

Linden, Mich.—The Linden Milling Co. has installed a ½-ton feed mixer, and also recently made an addition to its power equipment to supplement water power which supplied current for the electric motors. An oil engine has been installed in a brick engine room about 25 feet west of the mill and one of the alternating current generators moved from the waterpower plant so as to operate it by the engine as an auxiliary to the waterpower generating equipment.

North Branch, Mich.—The new Wallace & Morley elevator, operated as the North Branch Elevator Co., is about completed, replacing the one destroyed by fire last May. Equipment includes an attrition mill with a 30-h. p. direct-connected fully-enclosed motor, and a built-in pneumatic system for collecting and delivering the feed. The mill also has a built-in electro-magnetic separator to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard which the owners are quite certain caused the fire which destroyed the other elevator. All motors in the plant are of the fully-enclosed type, the wiring is in conduit, and all equipment is of the latest type.

MINNESOTA

St. Charles, Minn.—E. J. Forstell is the new manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here.

Duluth, Minn.—Altho no longer active in the grain business, when G. G. Barnum, dean of the grain trade of this city, visited the trading floor on his 90th birthday on Oct. 10, business was suspended while traders congratulated him.

Albert Lea, Minn.—O. W. Peterson, of Pine City, Minn., has purchased the mill and machinery of the former Albert Lea Milling Co. from the Albert Lea Bldg. & Loan Co., has had the machinery overhauled, new belts installed and the huge diesel engine put in running order, and the mill is once again making flour and feeds.

Willmar, Minn.—Martin Anderson, proprietor of the Willmar Grain Co., has leased his elevator to the Farm Service Stores, to whom he has sold his business. The Farm Service Stores recently operated the former New London Milling Co.'s elevator, which it had bot, but on Aug. 23 the house burned. Algot Johnson has been appointed manager of the elevator, succeeding George Hansen, who was manager for the Willmar Grain Co.

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Hawley, Minn.—A new 120-h. p. diesel engine has been installed at the Hawley Flour Mill, managed by C. O. Scow.

Felton, Minn.—The Monarch Elevtr. Co.'s new elevator, that replaces the one burned in August, started operation Oct. 11. The capacity of the new house is 32,000 bus., and it is covered with sheet metal.

Marshall, Minn.—The position I have here is the management of the local merchandising office of the Cargill Commission Co. The terminal we have here is operated by the Cargill Elevtr. Co. and managed by Archer Clark. I was formerly with the W. C. Mitchell Co., operating as a salesman in the Minneapolis market for many years, except for five years spent in the Great Falls office, merchandising wheat to West Coast mills. I came here Sept. 10 and am at this time moving my family here and getting established.—E. T. Pettersen.

Ash Creek, Minn.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the abandonment of the branch line of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Co. that runs from Luverne, Minn., to Doon, Ia., on petition of the railroad, which claims it is operating the branch at a loss. The following elevators will be deprived of rail service: At Lakewood, Iowa, Hubbard & Palmer Co. and Lakewood Farmers Elevtr. Co.; at Ash Creek, Minn., E. A. Brown Co. and Ash Creek Farmers Elevtr. Co.; two elevators at Doon, Ia., and two at Rock Rapids, Ia. (see Iowa News).

Oltvia, Minn.—The large 8x12 timbers supporting the grain bins of the Columbia Elevtr Co.'s elevator (Jim Empey and his son, Dick, agents in charge) started to crack and split down the middle, due to some disturbance of the foundation, on Oct. 10, and some of the smaller braces snapped off. The elevator was loaded to capacity, containing about 36,000 bus. of corn. The Empeys locked the door and waited for developments, but the structure held and the following day laborers put in some new timbers in the bins, making it possible to start the machinery to loading the corn into cars.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

G. Frank Kelly, for many years a grain operator on the Chamber of Commerce, died Oct. 12 after a long illness, at the age of 59 years.

A \$16,000 building permit has been taken out by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. for reconstruction work on its laboratory at its elevator and linseed mill here.

The recent death of Fred Hallberg, vice-pres. of the Johnson-Olson Grain Co., was due to an automobile accident caused by a truck striking the car Mr. Hallberg was driving.

Due to injuries received in an automobile accident, Ethan Chandler, who was connected with Charles E. Lewis & Co., of this city, for years, was compelled to undergo the amputation of one of his arms at the elbow.

Clyde H. Burdick, a pioneer grain dealer of this city, died Oct. 12, after a prolonged illness, at the age of 64 years. Mr. Burdick organized the Burdick Sampling Co. in the '90's, and from 1916 to 1931 he was coarse grain buyer on the trading floor of the Chamber of Commerce for Washburn Crosby Co.

A specialty department handling a full line of specialties and concentrates for the dairy and poultry trades, including cod liver oil, charcoal, linseed meal, cottonseed meal and oyster shell, has been added by the Reliance Feed Co., of this city, which heretofore has been a jobber of millfeeds exclusively. The new department will be in charge of Eugene F. Morris, who is not a stranger to the feed trade here.

"Recent Studies in Insect Fumigants" is to be the subject of a talk by Dr. H. H. Shepard, of the department of entomology, University of Minnesota, before the Northwest Section of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, at a regular luncheon meeting at the Andrews Hotel, this city, on Oct. 27, at 12:15 p. m. An invitation is extended to all who are interested. G. Moen, General Mills, Inc., is chairman of the section.

New officers of the Chamber of Commerce, elected Oct. 5, are as follows: Pres., A. F. Owen; first vice-pres., F. J. Seidl; second vice-pres., J. C. Wyman. New directors are E. S. Ferguson and W. J. Foster; directors re-elected are G. K. Labatt, E. E. Mitchell and J. R. Stewart, and hold-over directors are W. C. Helm, F. C. Smith, Walter Mills, J. A. Mull and George Wilson. Members of the board of arbitration include C. E. Giles, R. J. Healy, F. B. Carr, C. E. Lockerby and J. H. Staddon.

The new workhouse of Cargill Elevtr. "T" has been completed by the Jas. Stewart Corp. and is now receiving grain.

MISSOURI

Tipton, Mo.—The elevator operated by William Veulman & Son was totally destroyed by fire of undetermined origin on Oct. 5, and the front of the warehouse of C. H. Robertson and stock stored therein were damaged by exposure to the fire.

Whitewater, Mo.—A warehouse in which the Cape County Milling Co. had 1,800 bus. of wheat stored and which belonged to V. W. Kinder burned at 2 a. m. Sept. 29; loss, total; covered by insurance. It was believed that the warehouse was struck by lightning.

Kansas City, Mo.—Fred W. Crane, active in the affairs of the Southard Feed & Milling Co. until his retirement two years ago, and for six years vice-pres. of the company, died at his home in this city during the second week of October, at the age of 47 years.

Boston, Mo.—The old farmers co-operative elevator, built in 1912, which has been idle for eight or nine years, has been purchased by Postmaster Josh Box from the Lamar Trust Co., and is being taken down. Mr. Box will use the lumber in erecting a house at Lamar.

Kansas City, Mo.—The grain commission firm of B. C. Christopher & Co. has added two junior partners to the firm, Stanley Christopher, Jr., son of the senior partner, and who joined the organization in 1925, and L. C. Herwig, who has been in the company's employ since 1919.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Traffic Club of this city observed Grain Men's Day on Oct. 17, at the Muehlebach Hotel, at which time an unusual program of entertainment was presented. On Oct. 21 a golf tournament and smoker was held at the Southridge Country Club, dinner being sandwiched in between.

Carrollton, Mo.—Improvements made by Hurd Martin at the former Jarboe Milling Co.'s plant, which he has leased and is operating as the Carrollton Mill & Produce Co., include repainting and redecorating the office interior, whitewashing the mill, repairing the machinery, etc. Feeds and flour are manufactured.

St. Louis, Mo.—Plans for trading in butter and eggs after Jan. 1 were discussed by members of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange at a meeting, held Oct. 18, with several hundred producers, jobbers and traders and other distributors of those products. The new market will handle spot, to arrive and future contracts. Inspection facilities will be maintained and deliveries will be allowed at warehouses within and at certain points outside of St. Louis.

Marshall, Mo.—The Denman Flour & Feed Co., which operates an elevator at Nevada, Mo., has just completed a new feed warehouse here. The company will continue to operate its uptown feed store, the new warehouse being used for additional storage space. No machinery will be installed. The building is 128x30 feet, frame, ironclad. The cost was approximately \$4,500.

Sikeston, Mo.—C. F. Bruton, of this city, was elected trustee for the creditors of the Sikes-McMullin Grain Co., bankrupt, at a creditors' recent meeting. After filing his final report, E. M. Allen, receiver for the grain company, was discharged. The question as to whether it will be possible to organize a government-backed co-operative to operate the bankrupt grain company's elevators is being investigated.

MONTANA

Missoula, Mont.—According to a deed filed in the office of the county clerk late in September, all title of the Northern Flour Mills Co. to Missoula property of the company is transferred to J. D. and Rhoda M. Rhode.

NEBRASKA


Edison, Neb.—The Fuller Grain Co. has leased the Fritzer Elevtr. and placed Benjamin Hanover, of Stamford, in charge.

Brunswick, Neb.—A new driveway has been made at the W. W. Calkins elevator and an electric truck dump installed.

Omaha, Neb.—The Miller Cereal Co. has been granted a permit to erect an addition of two stories to its one-story warehouse, the cost being estimated at \$17,000.

Omaha, Neb.—The annual convention of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n was held in this city Oct. 24, at the Fontenelle Hotel, a business meeting being held at 10:30 a. m. to hear reports and select committees, the regular program beginning at 1:30 in the afternoon, with an address by Pres. H. E. Day, of North Platte, followed by Harry R. Clark, chief inspector of the Omaha Grain Exchange, who explained the changes involved in the proposed revised federal standards by the U. S. Dept. of Ag. Dinner was scheduled at 6:30 at the hotel, to be followed by entertainment furnished by the Omaha Grain Exchange.

Schuyler, Neb.—The 150,000-bu. elevator of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co.'s plant that suffered a severe fire Oct. 7, as reported in the Journals last number, was not destroyed, tho the concrete tanks were damaged on the outside by the combined action of the heat and water. The tanks of the elevator, which had been leased to the B. C. Christopher Grain Co., of Kansas City, were filled with grain, much of which was destroyed, as was also some of the machinery. The mill, which had not been operated for several years, was destroyed, also a large part of the office building, power house and warehouses.



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Fullerton, Neb.—The T. B. Hord Grain Co.'s idle elevator here, reported in the last number of the Journals as having been sold for the lumber, was bot by Steve Mattea for wrecking purposes, at the reported consideration of \$500.

Hemingford, Neb.—E. Stockham has disposed of his interest in the Hemingford Grain & Oil Co. and resigned as manager of both the elevator and the oil station. D. P. Rankin, of Omaha, a member of the firm, has taken over the management temporarily.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—New members of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange include Charles P. Case, R. N. MacDonald and Herman M. Talcove.

Boston, Mass.—The fifth and final golf tournament of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange was won by Paul T. Rothwell, pres. of the exchange, who had a net score of 69.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Herbert Crowe, a former member of the Produce Exchange who retired several years ago, died Oct. 4 at the age of 75 years.

New York, N. Y.—New members of the Produce Exchange include Daniel Fraad, Julian J. Steuernagel, James M. Glaser (with Rosenbaum Bros.) and R. W. Sluter, the two last named being associate members.

Buffalo, N. Y.—An addition to its local feed plant is contemplated by the Eastern States Milling Corp., manufacturer of livestock feeds, the addition to cost \$40,000. The corp. is a subsidiary of the Eastern States Farmers Exchange, with headquarters at Springfield, Mass.

NORTH DAKOTA

Pisek, N. D.—Fire originating in Pastorek's feed mill destroyed several buildings and residences here early in October.

Butte, N. D.—The elevator of the Dogden Farmers Elevator & Merc. Co. was slightly damaged by exposure fire recently.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The North Dakota State Mill & Elevator Ass'n is seeking thru the federal court to recover approximately \$100,000 from the First National Bank of Grand Forks, closed since Mar. 4, which amount was on deposit in the bank when it closed. The attorney for the ass'n claims that the deposits are recoverable on the ground that the bank accepted the deposit illegally, since the state law requires such funds to be deposited in the Bank of North Dakota or other designated depository.

OHIO

Mansfield, O.—A private power plant, costing \$21,000, has been completed by the Hanley Milling Co.

Melrose, O.—The elevator property of Theodore Burt & Sons was slightly damaged by windstorm recently.

Delphos, O.—A. T. Ward, of Fostoria, O., was recently placed in charge of the carload business here of the Garman Grain Co.

Cambridge, O.—The Cambridge Milling Co. has resumed operation of its mill, making livestock and poultry feed as well as meal and flour. L. W. Nichols is the new pres. of the company.

Colby (Clyde p. o.), O.—Mr. Whited, manager of the Irvin T. Fangboner Co.'s elevator here, was badly cut about the head, on Oct. 11, when his car struck the side of the bridge on the Portland Road, wrecking the car.

Findlay, O.—It is reported that the Farm Bureau will erect an elevator at the rear of its building on East Sandusky St., construction work to start this fall. The building will probably be three stories high, and 25x35 feet on the ground. Additional ground has been leased from the New York Central R. R. for the purpose.

Continental, O.—The main building of the Buckeye Elevator Co.'s elevator burned at about 3 a. m., Oct. 3, fire originating in the top of the elevator; loss, building and machinery, \$10,000; stock, \$5,000; insurance covered about two-thirds of loss. The storeroom in the rear, with over \$3,000 worth of clover seed and feed, was saved.

Canton, O.—Reuben W. Dourm, formerly a prominent grain and hay dealer, died Sept. 28, at his home, following a short illness, at the age of 75 years. He is survived by his widow, four sons, five daughters and a large number of grandchildren and great grandchildren.

Toledo, O.—George R. Forrester, grain man in and about the Toledo market for the past 30 years with many worth-while affiliations, and who recently engaged in the grain business on his own account, has been accepted as a member of the Toledo Board of Trade. His many friends will wish him well.

Upper Sandusky, O.—Several hundred dollars' damage was done to McNutt Bros.' mill, on Oct. 14, by a dust explosion, occurring in the dust collector, which was blown to pieces, two windows and a door blown out or damaged, the roof torn loose and the siding on the east side of the building moved outward three inches. Small fires caused by the explosion were soon extinguished by the fire department.

Toledo, O.—Complaints regarding the excessive charge the Cincinnati Northern Railway is making for leased ground have been so numerous that C. H. Bitner, of Bitner & Leslie, Paulding, O., is securing a list of all industries on that road and requests that all grain dealers located on the C. N. write him, giving size of property leased and yearly rental paid. The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n has promised Mr. Bitner to aid him in every possible way in having rates reduced, and the ass'n asks grain dealers to communicate at once with him, giving him the information desired.

Toledo, O.—The following new members have been received by the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n since last report: Jos. H. Fedders Supply Co., Franklin; Lyndon Farmers Grain Co., Lyndon; New Vienna Grain & Prod. Co., New Vienna; Citizens Elevator Co., Versailles; Buckley Bros., R. P. Barrett & Son and Clinton Grain Co., Wilmington; Arcanum Elevator Co., Arcanum; M. E. & C. L. Mead & Co., Pataskala; K. & W. Feed & Supply Co., Cardington; Morrow Feed & Supply Co., Pleasant Plain; Wm. Gregg & Son, Upper Sandusky; Ball Milling Co., Zanesville; Medina Farmers Exch. Co., Medina; Mt. Vernon Farmers Exch. Co. and Israel Supply Co., Mt. Vernon; Landeck Elevator Co., R. F. D., Delphos; McGuffey Elevator Co., McGuffey; Van Wert Grain Co., Van Wert; Kirk Milling Co., Findlay; Wasterville Farmers Exch. Co., Westerville.

OKLAHOMA

Pauls Valley, Okla.—B. E. Vandiver, of Lindsay, Okla., has purchased the mill and feed store operated by Brothers Bros. & Beddo for several years. Jordan Reeves, of this city, a son-in-law of Mr. Vandiver, will assist in the operation of the mill. Mr. Vandiver and family will make their home in this city.

Hinton, Okla.—The contract for the combined corn and small grain elevator under construction for the Snyder Grain Co. (whose elevator burned last June) was let to the Star Engineering Co. The elevator is 24x28 feet on the ground, 32 feet to the top of bins, with a cupola 14x28 feet and 28 feet high. Dust and cob houses are attached. All buildings are completely metal clad with channel drain roofs and corners grounded. Equipment consists of a Western Sheller with shaker feeder elevator leg with 11x7 cups, 5-bu. automatic scale, No. 34 Western Gyrating Cleaner, Kewanee Truck Dump, 2-pair high roller mill with chop leg and meal bolter, fully-enclosed motors and SKF Bearings thruout.

Vici, Okla.—Messrs. Warren and Adair are operating the mill here recently leased by them (as reported in the Sept. 13 Journals) under the name of the Vici Roller Mills, formerly operated as the Vici Flour Milling Co.

Sand Spring, Okla.—The Minton Milling Co., whose building was badly damaged by fire last July, has repaired and remodeled the plant and installed a corn, whole wheat flour and cereal mill, with a feed mixer attachment for grinding livestock feed.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Roseburg, Ore.—A concrete addition has been built to the Douglas County Flour Mills and some new machinery will be installed.

Tacoma, Wash.—Hill Bros. Cereal Co., pioneer feed concern, suffered the loss of their storage warehouse by fire Oct. 12; loss, \$10,000 to building and contents.—F. K. H.

Silverton, Ore.—The Fischer Flouring Mills Co.'s plant is scheduled to be sold at auction Oct. 28. As previously reported, the company has been in financial difficulty.

Buhl, Ida.—The Consumers Milling Co.'s elevator and flour mill burned Oct. 15; loss, \$60,000, partly covered by insurance. Approximately 10,000 bus. of wheat was destroyed also.

Forest Grove, Ore.—It is reported that the Farmers Feed & Supply Co. is being sued on account of wheat sold by the company and which failed to come up after being seeded.

Buhl, Ida.—The Buhl Seed & Grain Co. has leased the old Gem State lumber yard for additional bean storage space, and have erected a shed 36x110 feet to warehouse part of the bean crop.

Walla Walla, Wash.—J. W. Stephens is temporarily in charge of the local grain brokerage office of Drummheller, Ehrlichman & White, succeeding John W. Neel, who has gone to Portland, Ore.

Preston, Ida.—The former plant of the Preston Milling Co., which had not been operated since its serious fire damage of 1930, has been renovated by the Franklin County Grain Ass'n, which has installed equipment from another plant and started operation on Oct. 2.

Jerry (Asotin p. o.), Wash.—D. A. Silver has purchased the Jerry Mill from Asotin County, which took over the property two years ago. The mill has not been operated for nearly six years. As soon as the machinery can be reconditioned and some new equipment installed, the manufacture of feeds and flour will begin. Mr. Silver operated the Jerry Mill for years some time ago.

Boise, Idaho.—The Idaho Public Utilities Commission has been holding hearings here and at Twin Falls on rates charged for warehousing beans. Warehousemen in the proposed schedule are asking for 15 cents for cleaning, seven cents for handling, one cent per month for storage and insurance cost, cleaning charges to be based on "incoming" weights. Charles W. Barlow, Hazelton and Twin Falls, figured his costs at 20.46 cents; Dudley Driscoll, Twin Falls, 14.1 for cleaning and 4.43 cents for handling, and H. L. Walker, Hansen, 22.7 cents per 100 pounds. John P. Kinney, of Twin Falls, showed a cost of 20.57 cents, and L. E. Gibbs of Gibbs Bean Elevator reported an expense of 19.91 cents per 100 pounds for cleaning and handling beans. The advance over last year's charge requested by the dealers is 5c per 100 pounds.

PORTLAND LETTER.

Bernard Albers recently became associated with the Pacific Continental Grain Co. here. He was formerly with the Albers Bros. Milling Co., also of this city.

Specialists in Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins

HH ROBERTSON CO
BUILDING PRODUCTS BUILDING PRODUCTS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities
ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

The suit of Edward L. Eyre & Co., of this city, against C. R. Tait, formerly the Cereal Products Co., involving collection on a check which had been issued but not deposited, in the sum of \$2,000, was won by Eyre & Co. this month.

Bowed with the weight of a heavy tonnage of sacked grain stored within its ancient walls the old Northern Pacific shed, housing grain belonging to the Albers Bros. Milling Co., caved in Oct. 11. The grain damage was placed at \$1,000.—F. K. H.

The new firm of Blirup & Williams has opened in the Board of Trade Bldg. Jens Blirup was formerly associated with his father in the Junction City (Ore.) Seed & Feed Co., and L. E. Williams was for five years with the S. E. Mikkelsen Co. The firm will do a general grain brokerage business.—F. K. H.

Pending the decision of the State Supreme Court regarding the trucking law, some companies are now either paying their license or mileage. Some are keeping a record on their sales slips, totaling their mileage at the end of the month. Daily reports must be kept and an accurate report made to the state each month.

John W. Neel, long a figure in the grain and commodity brokerage line in the Pacific Northwest, has been placed in charge of the grain trading division of Russell Miller & Co.'s Portland office. For many years Mr. Neel was associated with Logan & Bryan, being in charge of the Walla Walla office, later being in Spokane and then back to Walla Walla for Drumheller, Ehrlichman & White.—F. K. H.

S. E. Mikkelsen, former owner of the Mikkelsen Grain Co., has been made co-manager with John Macaluso of L. Dreyfus & Co.'s local office (reported in the Sept. 27 Journals as having been opened by Mr. Macaluso), and the Mikkelsen Grain Co. has been dissolved. Mr. Mikkelsen has been representing the Dreyfus Co. in this city for the past year, and Mr. Macaluso has had charge of the company's Vancouver office for the past seven years. Mr. Mikkelsen will look after the business of the Portland office, as Mr. Macaluso is also in charge of the Pacific Coast business of L. Dreyfus & Co., large exporters of wheat, with headquarters in Paris, France.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mercer, Pa.—An addition has been built to the plant of the Mercer Milling Co. to take care of an increased business.

Waynesboro, Pa.—Welty Bros. are the successors to W. R. Crum, who operated the Smyser Roller Mills here for 29 years and is now operating a mill in Maryland.

Philadelphia, Pa.—William P. Brazer, a member of the Commercial Exchange of this city from 1876 until his retirement 12 years ago, at which time he was one of the oldest active grain brokers in this city, died on Oct. 20 at his home here, at the age of 79 years. Mr. Brazer took an active part in the Philadelphia Bourse and was the originator of its "straw hat day." He is survived by two sons, Howard F. and William P., Jr.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Harrisburg, S. D.—The newly organized Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. has the following officers: Pres., John E. Evanson; sec'y-treas. S. C. Benson.

Estelline, S. D.—A group of farmers has organized the Estelline Co-op. Grain Co. and bought the defunct Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator. The new firm will engage in the grain business and also handle feed, flour and coal.

SOUTHEAST

Scotland Neck, N. C.—A new corn meal mill, equipped with up-to-date machinery, has been completed by R. A. Phillips, proprietor of the Phillips Milling Co.

Panama City, Fla.—A new mill has been opened here by the Southern Mfg. Co., which will manufacture breakfast foods, cornmeal, whole wheat flour, corn flour and grits.

Marianna, Fla.—The Brandon Mill & Elevator Co.'s peanut plant here has been consolidated with the Columbia Peanut Co., Malone, Fla., under the name of the Florida Peanut Corp., Marianna, Fla.

Montgomery, Ala.—The fight on the constitutionality of the state chain store tax has been given up by Alabama chain stores, which are now paying the tax for the last three years, which ranges from a levy of \$1 to \$75 per year, according to the number of stores in the chain.

TENNESSEE

Jamestown, Tenn.—Dr. I. R. Storie has just opened a new grist mill here, electrically driven and up-to-date in every way, having a capacity of 55 bus. per day.

Memphis, Tenn.—J. B. Horton, at one time engaged in the grain and feed business here, is the manager of the new office of the Farmers National Grain Corp. in this city.

Memphis, Tenn.—A grain, feed, cornmeal and flour brokerage office has been opened in the Farnsworth Bldg., this city, by J. S. Flautt, who has been connected with Missouri mills for a number of years.

TEXAS

Amarillo, Tex.—The new elevator of the Henneman Grain & Seed Co., contract for which was reported in the June 28 Journals as having been let, has been completed by the Star Engineering Co., and is said to be one of the best and most complete in the way of a transfer and mixing house in this section.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—Charles H. Newman, of Dallas, Tex., became manager of the Wichita Mill & Elevator Co. on Oct. 15. J. S. Hargett will continue as general manager of the mill here, the Kell Mill & Elevator Co. at Vernon and the Waco units of the company. Mr. Newman was associated with the Burrus interests in Texas for 15 years until a few months ago. He will move his family to this point. He has entirely recovered from his severe illness which kept him inactive for the past year.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah—W. A. Talbot, manager of the Farmers National Grain Corp.'s Denver office for the past three years, has been appointed manager of the Corp.'s Ogden office, succeeding M. G. Pence, resigned.

Ogden, Utah—A new company has been formed under the name of the Hylton Flour Mills Co., with a capital stock of \$70,500, by T. E. Thomas, one of the liquidators of the Ogden State Bank, who have been running the former Hylton Flour Mills since a year ago last May, at which time the bank took over the mill in part settlement of obligations totaling \$442,500, and five others, all connected with the bank. The liquidators of the bank have asked in district court for transfer of the mills to the new company.

WISCONSIN

Argonne, Wis.—Mr. Wise recently opened his feed mill for business.

Menomonee Falls, Wis.—It is reported that Harry Lepper, proprietor of the Lepper Roller Mills, contemplates converting his mill into a brewery. He will erect a new warehouse for continuing his feed business.

New Richmond, Wis.—Orville W. Mosher, for many years pres. of the Northern Grain Co. and at the time of his death pres. of the New Richmond Roller Mills, died early this month at the age of 80 years. Three sons survive.

Superior, Wis.—It is rumored that Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., plan building a half-million bu. storage addition to their plant here. The company has not operated its local flaxseed crushing plant for the past four years, instead it has used its storage capacity for the handling of grain. The tanks are practically full of grain at the present.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Insurance adjusters have made a settlement with the Donahue-Stratton Grain Co., lessee of the Rialto Elevator, whose workhouse burned in August, as previously reported, for \$491,000 on a claim for \$530,000 for the grain based on the market price the day of the fire. Grain prices dropped five points the day following the fire, which prices the insurance adjusters claimed should be the basis of settlement. Most of the damage to the grain was caused by water, and 175 cars have been salvaged.

The Safety Factor of Proxate

An outstanding feature of the annual convention and exhibit of the National Safety Council in Chicago recently was the safety factor to human life and health of the newly-developed fumigant manufactured by the Liquid Carbonic Corp.

The annual toll of human lives and injured health in America from the use of treacherous fumigants in industrial plants contaminated by infestation is stupendous, safety records show. In addition, there are the man-hours lost because of accidents traceable to the use of dangerous chemicals employed in exterminating food infesting pests.

Strangely enough, Proxate, made up almost entirely of carbon dioxide gas, is harmless to human beings and does not irritate or otherwise affect any part of the human anatomy. Even in grain elevators, where the product is being used more widely every day for killing weevils and moths the concentration of fifty per cent required to put an end to the egg, the larvae, and the adult weevil, bran bug, etc., still leaves ample oxygen to sustain the worker, even were he to fall into a bin treated with the product. The reason is that the human body, as well as that of all forms of lower life, already contains quantities of carbon dioxide, but is so constructed that humans alone are immune from the effects of higher than average concentrations of this gas.

Thus, in addition to all other important features of Proxate, such as its effectiveness in positive infestation control, its efficiency as a fire fighting agency, and the absence of any explosive qualities, is added the paramount issue of "SAFETY TO LIFE."

It is claimed that Proxate is more than two and one-half times as deadly to insects infesting grain as is carbon bisulphide. Users do not have to turn the grain when applying, and it leaves no odor or residue. The short time application required, the low cost and no interference with operation of plant, mean much to grain elevator operators troubled with grain destroying insects.

Fort Worth

The Fastest
Growing Grain
Market in the
Southwest
is the logical market for
your grain.

Try any of these Fort
Worth Grain and Cotton
Exchange Members:

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grains, Stocks, Provisions

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.

Domestic and Export Grains, Field Seeds

Brackett Grain Co.

Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

The Ft. Worth Elevator & Wharf Co.

Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments

Field Seeds

Atlanta, Ill.—Dean A. Hoblit, of Mountjoy & Hoblit, dissolved, will continue in the seed business as the "Farmers Exchange."

Nora Springs, Ia.—The Hoffer Seed Co. so far this season has shipped 15 carloads of millet seed, at about \$1.25 per hundred. Mr. Hoffer reports that the seed business has been good.

Salina, Kan.—The Kansas Seed Co. has been purchased by the Western Star Mill Co. and will continue the business, while Robert S. Ayers, owner and manager for the past year, will remove to Kansas City.

Memphis, Tenn.—Lucius P. Cook was fined \$50 in the federal court on a plea of nolo contendere to the charge of having shipped on Oct. 15, 1931, several bushels of rye to Birmingham, Ala., described as "Seeds with a Future" purporting to have a germination of 91%, but actually only 59.75%.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Posey Seed Co. will close its store, Edward Winterheimer, owner, having accepted charge of the feed department of the Tri-County Farm Buro at Evansville. Mr. Winterheimer was a farm buro worker ten years ago. The complete line of feeds will be manufactured by the Po-Se-Co. Feed Mill.

Prof. A. C. Army of the University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Division, in a recent broadcast urged Minnesota farmers not to oversell their flaxseed, but to retain sufficient seed for next year's sowing. Usually 2,000,000 bus. of seed are required for sowing and with the very short crop this year, it is doubtful whether so much can be saved for next season—at least of good seed.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Dallas, Tex.—Robert Nicholson, pres. of the Robert Nicholson Seed Co., died Oct. 13, aged 68 years. He was a native of Scotland. His first connection with the seed trade was with a firm at Ft. Worth. After several years he removed to Dallas and established the business that grew to its present large proportions. He is survived by the widow and two daughters.

Alabama Seedmen Organize

In the effective campaign of the Southern Seedmen's Ass'n to organize the trade Alabama is the tenth to form a state organization. At a meeting at Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 12, was a representative gathering of seedmen, including Lane Wilson, pres. of the Southern Ass'n.

Mr. Wilson said a meeting will be called soon of chosen delegates from each of the states to select representatives to go to Washington in presentation of a code.

Officers elected are: Sam Houston, Birmingham, Ala., pres.; Emile Scheurmann, Mobile, and J. B. Sylvester, Montgomery, first and second vice pres.; Leo Cohan, Huntsville, and R. E. Lambert, Jr., Darlington, were elected to the executive com'te. Directors: J. P. Leobe,

Birmingham; J. W. Shreeve, Andalusia; S. B. Poyner, Poyner Seed, Dothan; Ed Wiggins, Florence, and Olin Sibert, Gadsden.

Courts Punish Seed Frauds

In two cases recently Federal Courts have punished violations of the Federal Seed Act which prohibits interstate shipment of seeds, the quality and purity of which are misrepresented. In these cases the Division of Seed Investigation, Bureau of Plant Industry, furnished the evidence and assisted in the prosecutions by the Department of Justice. As announced by the Department of Agriculture, the facts of the two cases are:

"**Snowflake Corn**" shipped by the Council Bluffs Seed Co., Council Bluffs, Ia., into Alabama in January, 1933, tagged in part "Germination 94 per cent" was found to germinate 31.5 per cent. Seizure of 7 remaining bags of the seed was requested by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. On April 8, 1933, a libel was filed and on July 8, 1933, the case was terminated by a decree ordering the condemnation and destruction of the seed.

"**Korean Lespedeza**" shipped by the Springfield Seed Co., Springfield, Mo., into Kansas in February, 1933, was tagged in part "Noxious weed in excess of 1 seed to 5 grams—None," whereas it contained 12 noxious weeds (dodder) to 5 grams. Two bags of the seed were seized by the U. S. marshal. On Aug. 21, 1933, it was ordered by the Court that the seed be destroyed.

Many Cash Prizes Offered at Grain Show

Thousands of grain and seed samples will be exhibited at the 1933 International Grain and Hay Show which will celebrate its 15th anniversary Dec. 2 to 9 in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago.

Officials of the show state that for the first time certain exhibitors who have won the highest awards in a crop three different times will be asked to rest upon their honors for a span of three years following the winning of their last championship in order to permit new exhibitors to compete for the championships.

New interest is brought to the crops show this year with a diversifying of the sponsorship among a group of commercial interests which the management believes will give this largest of the world's competitive crops shows even wider recognition than it has had in the past.

A generous list of cash premiums will be awarded to winning samples. The premiums have been so arranged that approximately three out of every four samples exhibited will be awarded prizes. In addition, a number of states and provinces are awarding special cash bonuses for winning exhibits from their sections.

No entry fee is charged for exhibiting in the International Grain and Hay Show, but entries must be made by Nov. 27.

Virginia Seedsmen Re-Organize

New life was infused into the Virginia Seedsmen's Ass'n at the annual meeting Oct. 5 at Richmond by the adoption of an amendment permitting seedsmen in neighboring states to have membership.

The state of North Carolina has no organization of seedmen, and many of them desire to join the Virginia dealers.

A resolution was adopted approving the principles expounded by Lane Wilson, of the Southern Seedmen's Ass'n, as follows:

To forbid jobbers and growers selling at wholesale except to bona fide seed merchants.

Forbidding the sale of seed stored in warehouses, except on written delivery orders of the owner of the seed.

Forbidding the sale by brokers of seed stored in warehouses except to seed merchants.

Requiring sellers of seeds to conform to state seed regulations of taxes, licenses, tagging, etc., and maintaining a permanent store or warehouse.

OFFICERS chosen for the ensuing year are: Pres., A. Reid Venable, Richmond, Va.; first vice pres., W. C. Barksdale, Lynchburg, Va.; second vice pres., H. M. Gleason, Charlottesville, Va.; sec'y-treas., W. P. Wood, Jr., Richmond, Va. Executive com'te: Q. A. Eller, Chilhowie, Va.; J. T. Moreland, Norfolk, Va.; F. M. Worley, Lynchburg, Va.; Gordon Wood, Richmond, Va.; E. H. Wetsel, Harrisonburg, Va.

Vitality of Sorghum Seed

By J. W. ZAHNLEY

Director Kansas Seed Laboratory

Sorghum seed which gives a high germination test during the winter months may germinate very poorly at planting time. This has been the cause of considerable loss to seedsmen, and numerous requests for an explanation of this condition have come to the seed laboratory. Tests have been made to determine whether this loss of viability is due to natural changes which occur in the seed as the planting season approaches, or whether it is due mainly to storage conditions. Results of these tests indicate that where much loss of viability occurs it must be due to conditions under which the seed is stored. Sixty-five samples, comprising 27 lots of Atlas, 15 of kafir, and 23 of other sorghums, which were received and tested during the winter and spring, were tested again in June. These were all stored in cloth sacks containing only a small amount of seed—in most cases less than a pound. Seed tested from December to April was tested again early in June.

The average germination for all tests made during the period of December to April was 88 per cent, while the same samples tested early in June again showed 88 per cent germination. Of the 65 samples 30 showed slight losses in germination, while 26 showed gains. None of the eight varieties tested showed an average loss of over 1 per cent.

From this we would conclude that there is very little loss of viability in seed of sorghums during the spring months when stored in small quantities and with low moisture content. When stored in bags or in bulk in large quantities, if the moisture content is high when threshed, it

Directory Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Russell-Heckle Seed Co., carlot buyers-sellers field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEED TESTING Special Introductory Offer

Alfalfa—Clovers—Timothy
Purity \$1—Germination Free
Moderate Prices on Other Seed Tests
NATIONAL SEED LABORATORY
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CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds
GET IN TOUCH WITH US

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

is probable that the seed will remain in good condition so long as the weather is cool. The temperature of the seed rises as the warm weather comes, often causing heating or mustiness, which may reduce or completely destroy viability. Such seed should be watched closely in the spring and stirred, if necessary, to keep cool or free from mold.

Korean Lespedeza

Korean lespedeza is suitable to use in permanent pasture mixtures when it is not feasible to grow other legumes, owing to the quality of the land. It is well suited to use in a mixture with all the tame grasses. In a mixture of orchard grass, red top, and meadow fescue, about 4 pounds per acre of Korean lespedeza should be seeded to about 6 pounds per acre of each of the grasses. When the grasses are seeded in the early fall the lespedeza should be sown broadcast on the land the following February or early March, according to the Kansas Exp. Sta.

At the present time the main limitation to the seeding of Korean lespedeza is the high price of the seed, which has seldom sold for less than 40 cents per pound. The high price for seed has been due to the limited amount that has been grown for seed. During the season of 1930 a small area of about two acres was seeded on the Agronomy Farm near Manhattan for the production of seed and about 600 pounds of cleaned seed were obtained, regardless of the unfavorable season.

The crop should not be cut for seed until all the plants have matured and lost their green color, and until most of the seed has turned brown. This stage of growth will be reached in the first part of October. The most common mistake is in cutting too early, which results in low quality and immature seed. If the harvesting is postponed too long, however, considerable loss is apt to occur from shattering.

There is little expense involved in growing lespedeza for seed, as no special farm machinery is necessary. The seed crop should be mowed in the early morning when the dew is on the crop, in order to eliminate shattering. The cutter bar should be tilted forward as much as possible in order to cut close to the ground. A special low cutter bar is manufactured that makes it possible to cut within one-half inch of the ground.

Either a grain thresher or a clover huller may be used, but a clover huller is the more efficient machine, as it cleans the seed more thoroughly. If a grain thresher is used, it is necessary to use a cleaning machine to separate the trash from the seed.

Dodder is perhaps the most noxious weed to Korean lespedeza. It is very important, therefore, to obtain dodder-free seed. All fields where there is any question regarding the presence of dodder should be carefully rogued. In doing this the field should be crossed in narrow strips and all dodder plants located with stakes. After the field has been covered the dodder should be destroyed.

Windom, Minn.—An addition will be constructed to the seed warehouse of the Thompson Lands Co.

Signers of the agreement with the North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n are Dreyfus & Co.; Kerr, Gifford & Co., Inc.; Strauss & Co.; Balfour, Guthrie & Co.; Edward L. Eyre & Co.; Prairie Flour Mills, Lewiston, Ida.; Preston Shaffer Milling Co., Waitsburg, Wash.; Wasco Warehouse Milling Co., The Dalles; Pillsbury-Astoria Flour Mills Co., Portland; Fischer Flour Mills Co., Seattle; Crown Mills, Portland; Centennial Flour Mills Co., Seattle; Sperry Flour Co., Portland; Western Milling Co., Portland; Collings Flour Mill, Portland; Tacoma Grain Co., Tacoma; Ritzville Flour Co., Ritzville, Wash.; Wenatchee Mill Co., Wenatchee; Gallatin Valley Milling Co., Bozeman, Mont.

Patents Granted

1,927,988. Treatment of Seeds. Josef Müller, Weissenstein ob der Drau, Austria. A process for treating seeds for sowing consisting in subjecting the seeds to the action of true percompounds for a protracted period.

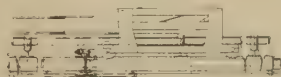
1,928,141. Feed Mill. Richard Stresau, Wauwatosa, assignor to Swifton Mfg. Co., West Allis, Wis. The combination with a drive shaft having a keyway therein, of a feed reducer assembly comprising a tubular shaft fitting over the drive shaft and having a longitudinally extending slot, blades mounted on the tubular shaft, spacing means interposed between the blades and provided with projections extending thru the slot and into the keyway in shaft.

1,928,190. Belt Conveyor. Jas. Thomson, Mile End, Glasgow, Scotland, assignor to Mavor & Coulson, Ltd., Glasgow. In a belt conveyor, a plurality of inverted belt-protecting trough sections arranged end to end with their end portions overlapping, a supporting frame therefor including side plates at the juncture or overlapping points, and means interlocking the sections independently with said plates to prevent their vertical displacement while permitting a certain relative movement horizontally.

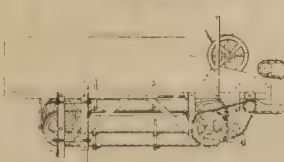
1,925,394. Roughage Mill. John Holland-Letz, Crown Point, Ind., assignor to Letz Mfg. Co. A feeding mechanism for a roughage mill comprising a frame pivoted to said mill, an endless belt mounted on said frame and having major laps thereof traveling in three distinct planes, said belt including a plurality of contiguously connected slats, one of the laps of said belt traveling in a generally upward direction whereby the material conveyed thereby is prevented from falling into the laps of said belt.

1,925,618. Grinder. Earnest M. Wetmore, Tonkawa, Okla. In a grinder of the character described, an endless feed table, a superposed material compressor and feeder above the feed table, a rotary grinder to receive material fed by the feed table and feeder located axially above the feed table, and operating means for the endless feed table and combined material compressor and feeder including a pivoted lever, a ratchet wheel operatively associated with the feed table and a ratchet wheel operatively associated with the feeder and link connections between the pivoted lever and ratchet wheels including reversely operating pawls engaged with the ratchet wheels and means for operating the lever and rotary grinder.

1,928,190



1,925,395

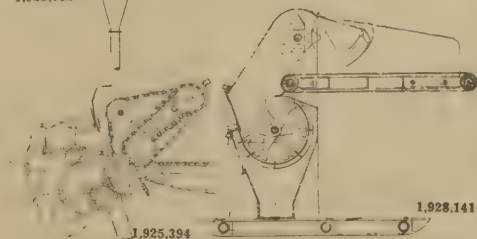


1,927,982

1,928,702



1,925,618



1,925,394

1,928,141

1,927,982. Grain Door. Warren A. Howard, Hastings, Neb. A grain door for a car including a plurality of plates, means for raising and nesting the plates, means for swinging the nested plates to a position near the top of the car, and spring actuated means for resiliently holding the nested plates against the top of the car.

1,925,395. Conveying Mechanism for Mills. John Holland-Letz, Crown Point, Ind., assignor to Letz Mfg. Co. A conveying mechanism for grinding mill comprising a plurality of chains trained about sprockets, a plurality of tines pivoted to said chains, and means for operatively connecting the adjacent tines together whereby all of said tines are maintained in parallel relation with respect to each other.

1,928,702. Dust Collector. Richard F. O'Mara, LaFayette, Ind., assignor to Raymond Bros. Impact Pulverizer Co., Chicago, Ill. A dust-collecting apparatus comprising a plurality of similar concentrators, means including a main conduit and a plurality of branch conduits leading therefrom for conducting the dust-laden air into the several concentrators, means for venting the dust-free air from each concentrator, a separator, a plurality of conduits leading from the several concentrators into the separator thru which the concentrated dust is conveyed in suspension in a relatively small portion of the original air stream, means for collecting the major portion of the dust from the separator, and means for returning the air from the separator to the main conduit.

North Dakota Wheat Embargo

Effective at 12:01 a. m., Oct. 19, Wm. Langer, governor of North Dakota, ordered that no spring wheat be shipped out of the state, in an effort to raise the price.

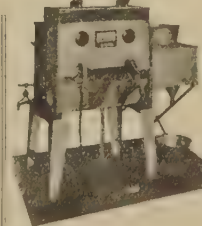
Governors of six states were asked to join him, but three believed they lacked power, and the others did nothing.

His proclamation is thought to be a political gesture, either to advertise that he is a friend of the farmer or to call attention to the failure of the A. A. A. to advance the price of wheat.

The railroad companies paid no attention to his embargo and shippers continued to load wheat for interstate movement, so that the governor threatens to call out the state troops to compel the carriers to cut out wheat laden cars from trains passing out of the state. In so doing he will violate the interstate commerce act and the constitution of the United States forbidding interference with trade between the states.

Canada has 1,265 flour mills with a total capacity of 112,048 barrels per day, of which 21,000 is at Montreal, 14,800 at Keewatin-Kenora, Ont., and 14,000 at Port Colborne. Many of the mills in Ontario, 670, and Quebec, 352, are small.

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Grain Carriers

Nov. 26 is the latest date for clearance of barges out of Buffalo, as set by the commissioner of canals.

The Ass'n of Practitioners Before the Interstate Commerce Commission held its fourth annual meeting at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., Oct. 19 and 20.

Memphis, Tenn.—The first barge load of grain to be received here arrived Oct. 12 from Havana, Ill. The 24,000 bus. of corn was consigned to the Farmers National Grain Corporation and was discharged at the municipal wharf.

Winter storage of grain at Buffalo will be affected by the 6 cents per bushel preference to direct shipments from Canada. A test shipment is soon to be made to learn the attitude of the British customs on the documentation of the shipments.

Chicago, Ill.—The Hoch-Smith grain rate hearing came to an end Oct. 6 of its 6 years' life. Commissioner Meyer has announced that the first briefs will be due Dec. 4 and reply briefs Jan. 15. In about 200 years a decision may be rendered.

Chicago, Ill.—Speakers at the annual meeting of the National Industrial Traffic League will be Kenneth F. Burgess, general counsel of the Illinois Bell Telephone Co., and Jos. B. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of transportation. The convention will be held Nov. 8 and 9.

Cincinnati, O.—The National Ass'n of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners held its annual meeting here Oct. 10. Richard T. Higgins of Connecticut was elected pres., Andrew R. McDonald of Wisconsin 1st vice pres., and Frank P. Morgan of Alabama 2d vice pres. Jas. B. Walker of New York was re-elected sec'y.

Portland, Ore.—The federal government has allotted \$20,000,000 for the construction of the Bonneville Dam in the Columbia River, 35 miles east of Portland, affording navigation 44 miles above the dam site, and permitting barge transportation between the dam and The Dalles. The cost will be \$43,900,000 of the taxpayers' money.

The Public Works Administration recently allotted \$15,500,000 for the first year's work on the Fort Peck dam in Montana, and sponsors of the Missouri River development program insist the completion of this reservoir will insure a 9-foot channel in the Missouri from the Mississippi River to Sioux City the year around. Dreamers and scheming promoters have persisted in similar predictions for the last forty years.

During the closing years of the great war the railways of the United States were operated by a government administration. In the short period of twenty-six months the loss of two billion dollars and service that has remained a nightmare to the shipper ever since were its only accomplishments. The properties were turned back to the original owners in 1920 in such poor physical condition that it required a 40 per cent increase in freight rates to give the carriers sufficient funds to rehabilitate them.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Application of emergency charges on feed moving after Sept. 30 on thru transit will be regulated by the date of the billing on the inbound commodity. Where such billing antedated Sept. 30, the outbound feed should carry the emergency charge, even though it moved out after Sept. 30. If any billing is surrendered covering inbound ingredients dated prior to Sept. 30, which have paid the emergency charge inbound, there would be no emergency charge on the corresponding tonnage outbound. This ruling was issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission in response to a request of the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n.

Reduced rates on grain and hay to farmers in the drouth area of Wisconsin will soon be made effective and continue until May 15. On hay the reduction is 50% and on grain 33½%, in compliance with a request from the state public service commission to the Western Trunk Line Com'te. This should stimulate shipments to the drouth stricken districts.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 24199, Haley-Neeley Co. v. Ann Arbor et al. By Examiner W. B. Wilbur. Upon further hearing, amounts of reparation due, shipments, sweet clover seed, carloads, points in South Dakota and Sioux City, Ia., to points in Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Fairmont, Minn., tentatively determined. Former report, 186 I. C. C. 299.

No. 25611, Pan American Feed Co., Halbert H. McCluer, trustee, v. C. B. & Q. By Examiner Alfred G. Hagerty. Rates, animal feed, Kansas City, Mo., to destinations in Illinois, Iowa, and South Dakota, proposed to be found unreasonable to the extent that they exceeded the concurrently applicable class E rates, minimum 40,000 pounds, which became effective December 3, 1931, as a result of the western class rate revision subject as minima to the rates contemporaneously applicable on corn. Reparation proposed.

No. 25248, Light Grain & Milling Co. v. A. T. & S. F. and No. 25465, By Examiner Philip S. Peyser. Rates charged, grain and grain products, originating in Oklahoma and Kansas and transited at Liberal, Kan., or shipped direct from Liberal to destinations in New Mexico on the lines of the A. T. & S. F., found inapplicable in certain instances. Applicable rates not unreasonable or otherwise unlawful. Peyser said the Commission should find the rates charged on cars Nos. 32886, 38835, and 157708 were inapplicable; that the applicable rate on No. 32886 was 69 cents; that the applicable rate on No. 38835, flour, Hooker, Okla., to Belen, N. M., proposed to be found to have been 77.5 cents; on bran from Hooker 67 cents and on coarse grain from Liberal, Kan., 65 cents; applicable rates on No. 157708, Liberal to Socorro, N. M., were 81 cents on flour and 69.5 cents on corn and corn meal. Reparation proposed.

Truckers are invading the field of the building material dealers, after unloading live stock at the terminal by picking up lumber for the return load, being encouraged by the terminal lumber merchant to solicit orders for lumber in the country. The trucker can do business only for cash and takes the cream of the lumber trade. The Illinois Lumber and Material Dealers Ass'n is endeavoring to resist this invasion of their field. Why should taxpayers provide a right-of-way for the trucker?

New Offices Created by Relief Work

Thousands of jobs have been created in the work of administering farm relief, mostly at Washington.

At Chicago a sizable force already is on the federal pay roll, as follows:

Harry A. Chetham, agricultural credit, \$5,600 a year and 16 employees, total \$40,000; C. B. Spofford, licensing and enforcement, \$5,000; 15 employees, \$22,500; Geo. Fonger, corn and hog processing, \$5,600; 3 employees, \$11,000; C. N. Hinman, farm credit, \$3,000; 1 employee, \$5,000; W. C. Fraser, ass't wheat specialist, \$3,300; 1 employee, \$4,800.

The cost of operating the N. R. A. nationally was estimated at \$4,250,000 the first year, but the taxpayers do not seem to care.

The International Wheat Agreement

The London agreement is a tardy effort to rectify the damage of subversive government interference.

One may foresee considerable difficulty in allocating export quotas to the various surplus producing countries. Russia is believed to have a large harvest and may demand such a quota as to wreck the scheme. If it is possible successfully to allocate the quotas, it will then be necessary to set up machinery to maintain exports within the prescribed limits. Pools or special government departments will be brought into being to finance the crops and deal with unsold surpluses.

A bumper crop in any exporting country would be embarrassing, since, by the terms of the agreement, the additional supply could not be sold on the international market. Hitherto the richer North American countries have held back their surplus, while Argentina, Australia, the Danube and Russia have sold at whatever price the international market offered. Non-American growers will now be called upon to bear their share of carrying the world surplus. Eventually this will either force a reduction of acreage, or, if governments continue to finance the crops, it will lead to an accumulation of surpluses that may overwhelm the market when the two years' agreement has expired.—Geo. J. S. Broomhall.

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Feedstuffs

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Oklahoma Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n has been incorporated by Carl G. Horn, Wynne Ervin and Lee Y. Langston, all of Oklahoma City, without capital stock.

San Francisco, Cal.—September receipts of bran were 110 tons and of hay 612 tons, against bran 258 tons and hay 615 tons in September, 1932.—James J. Sullivan, Chief Inspector, Chamber of Commerce.

Cobleskill, N. Y.—The Schoharie Feed Dealers Ass'n has elected Cory H. Borst of Cobleskill, pres.; C. C. Dutton, Middleburg, vice pres.; A. H. Demarest, Jefferson, sec'y, and Wm. B. Colyer, Jr., Cobleskill, treas.

Washington, D. C.—The National Cottonseed Products Ass'n has submitted to the Administration a code of trade practice for the cottonseed industry. It is expected to contain provisions for higher seed prices before adoption.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The feed manufacturers of Buffalo have agreed to recognize Local 270 of the International United Brewery, Flour, Feed and Cereal Workers, to increase wages and to arbitrate differences with employees, who number 1,000.

New Brunswick, N. J.—The 11th annual conference of the New Jersey Feed Dealers Ass'n was held here Oct. 17. Among the addresses was one by Dr. Chas. S. Cathcart, chemist of the New Jersey Exp. Sta., on "Regulation of Batch Mixing."

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Gross Income Tax Division has recently ruled that the gross receipts from the sale of feed and seed to one engaged in agriculture are gross income taxable at $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%, unless from the nature of the sale it is readily determined that the article sold is intended to be consumed by the purchaser, when the gross receipts therefrom are taxable at 1%.

Madison, Wis.—The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture reports that eggs in September sold at 14.2c per dozen and poultry feed at \$10.24 per cwt., while a year ago eggs sold at 16.2c and feed at \$6.95. In December 10 dozen eggs would buy 504 lbs. feed, and in September, 1933, only 139 lbs. The purchasing power of eggs was lower in June, 1933, at 101 lbs., than for more than 20 years past. Altho eggs advanced from 9.1c in June to 14.2c, chickens have failed to advance, selling in September at 8.6c per pound, against 8.8c in June.

New Feed Trade Marks

Goldblatt Bros., Chicago, Ill., have registered the word "Barker" as trade-mark No. 338,185 for dog food.

Hartford Milling Co., Hartford, Conn., has registered the letters AC run thru by an arrow as trade-mark No. 339,560 for poultry feed.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton of standard bran and gray shorts for December delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Sept. 1.....	16.60	18.75	14.50	17.50
Sept. 9.....	15.25	17.00	13.00	15.65
Sept. 16.....	16.75	18.70	14.75	17.50
Sept. 23.....	16.30	18.50	13.90	17.15
Sept. 30.....	14.90	17.50	13.00	16.40
Oct. 7.....	14.65	17.25	12.70	16.00
Oct. 14.....	14.20	17.15	12.15	15.90
Oct. 21.....	15.00	18.35	13.00	16.95

Carrying Charge in Millers' Code

The code filed Oct. 10 by the milling industry contains the following provision: Each contract for the sale by millers of millfeed shall include a provision for a carrying charge, which shall be paid by the buyer to the seller, at the rate of one (1) cent per ton per day for each day that shipment is deferred beyond the basic period specified for shipment in the contract.

Checking Power Costs

The motor current may be checked at any time by using the new G. E. magnetic starter and line switch combined, all under one cover, as these are so designed that they may be provided with convenient test jacks.

The test jack provides a safe, quick, and convenient means of checking conditions without even stopping the machine. Its periodic use has paid substantial dividends.

A few easy tests often reveal incorrect motor loadings and speeds, out-of-line equipment, or faulty machine set-ups, that consume excess power and cause undue wear and tear. Usually a simple remedy cuts operating costs and reduces maintenance of both motor and machine.

California Legalizes a Feed Code

To fill in the interim while the red tape of national politics holds up the signing of the national code of fair practice for the feed industries, the California legislature made into a state law, effective Oct. 7, the "Master Code of Fair Competition for the Feed Industry of the State of California." This made mandatory upon feed and grain dealers the securing of a license, and assessed an annual fee of 25 cents per employee, the first payment to cover the period until the close of the year.

The teeth in the law are a fine of not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment for not to exceed six months for each day's violation of the code. Revocation of a license will debar a dealer from intrastate business in feeds.

The code for the state is to be in force until a national code is adopted to supersede it. It provides for from 40 to 52 hours in the work week, \$14 minimum wage in small towns and \$15 in cities, and prohibits granting secret rebates; wrong billing of merchandise; providing truck service without adequate extra charge; use of leaders to attract trade; guaranteeing contracts against price decline; defaming competitors; enticing away of employees from competitors; misbranding merchandise; imitating trade-marks, and inducing breach of existing contracts. Provision is made for the use of supplemental codes in geographical or functional subdivisions of the industry.

G. A. Breaux, Louisville, Ky., has been appointed sec'y of the Southeastern Millers Ass'n, to succeed W. H. Strowd.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS

Southern Mixed Feed Mfrs. Meet at Chicago

The Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, which usually meets at Memphis, held its annual meeting Oct. 13 in the Union League Club at Chicago, after having participated the preceding day in the annual convention of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

Matters of interest to the southern branch of the industry had been so well covered in the previous joint sessions that the members did not discuss so extensively the same subjects.

County agent competition was unsparingly condemned after the subject had been brought up by C. B. Fretwell of Spartanburg, N. C. It was developed that there was no uniformity in the different states in the activities of the county agents. Some manufacturers were guilty of enlisting the county agent in the promotion of sales of their feeds. Many county agents adhered strictly to their legitimate function as teachers.

The consensus was that the agent who confined himself to imparting information found himself better off in the end than the county agent who engaged in commercial activities.

Protests made to the director of extension work at Washington, C. W. Warburton, had not been effective in some cases.

Sec'y MacNicol's Report

In his annual report Sec'y E. P. MacNicol, of Memphis, said in part:

We are pleased to report that the spring meeting in Memphis of the South Central States Ass'n of Feed Control Officials, preliminary action looking toward an ultimate readjustment of inequalities in state regulations and standards was begun in the formation of a com'te to work with a similar com'te of our Ass'n to study and propose such changes as can be made, particularly in those differences involving brand registration fees, ingredient percentages, chemical standards, etc. In some instances remedies can only be effected by changes in the state law, and will, therefore, be difficult of revision. We will make an effort toward some acceptable changes for submission to the control officials by the time of their next meeting.

Test Case on Tax Revenues.—At the French Lick meeting of our executive com'te consideration was given the necessity for making a test case in the courts of the misappropriation of funds levied from feed taxes through diversion of these funds into channels other than for which they were expressly assessed. It was the sense of the meeting that money accruing from the sale of tax stamps should be applied to the enforcement of feed regulations and inspections or reduce the amount of the tax. In several of the states in the South scarcely one-fourth of the revenue thus collected is returned to the department for which it is intended, the larger portion of the fees going into the state's general fund. The executive committee authorized that a test case be made, if, on the advice of our counsel, such an action can be maintained, and a report from our attorneys on this matter is being drawn.

Bank Draft Protection.—Until Congress effects a remedy there is no likelihood of any relief from the apparent growing disinclination of national banks to accept for collection member mills' drafts that bear the Ass'n protective clause creating a "trust" fund of moneys thus collected. We took up the matter with the national bank authorities at Washington and were advised that national banks are within their rights to refuse to accept such clause-protected drafts for collection if they so desired, the theory being, as expressed to us by certain banks, that it would be impossible not to commingle such funds with other moneys on the bank. Several state courts have upheld our contention and many member drafts caught in failed state banks have subsequently been paid in full as preferred claims.

Codes.—Of course, the big thing that has kept us busy for the past few weeks has been

our code problems. Your secretary's office has been the clearing house for numerous queries from members—telegrams, letters, phone calls, etc., that at times had him snowed under. Your officers and executive committee, particularly President McGeorge, as a member of the general code committee, have co-operated fully with the American Ass'n in this matter and will continue to do so, the government recognizing the American Ass'n as the body spokesman for the industry. There are many problems yet to be ironed out; we have just gotten into it.

PRES. H. L. McGEORGE, Memphis, read the report of the code com'ite, which favored the continuance of the 25 cents per hour rate of wage in the Southern states.

In appreciation of Mr. McGeorge's services to the Ass'n he was presented with a silver cup suitably engraved to show his golf prowess in shooting a hole in one.

Mr. McGeorge read the feed code adopted a year ago as being the Ass'n's objective for the coming year.

Mr. Fretwell, for the nominating com'ite, presented the following list of officers for the ensuing year, who were unanimously elected:

OFFICERS: Pres., Chas. L. Whyte, Pine Bluff, Ark.; vice pres., J. L. Marshall, Louisville, Ky.; treas., Will R. Hall, New Orleans, La.; executive com'ite, J. B. Edgar, Memphis; H. L. McGeorge, Memphis; R. L. Hawley, Memphis; G. G. Keith, Nashville, Tenn.; R. E. Barinowski, Augusta, Ga.; A. F. Seay, St. Louis, Mo., and C. B. Fretwell, Spartanburg, S. C.

After adjournment, luncheon was served in the meeting room.

Feeding to Meet the Hog Situation

While field feed is available, clover, rape and other forage crops may be used to produce the right kind of gain and reduce the protein supplement. Limited amounts of corn—2 or 3 pounds per 100 pounds live weight—will give a gain of about 1 pound per day and may finish the pigs at a better market than the 2 pound per day feeding would.

"When dry-lot feeding is necessary," Professor Anderson of Iowa State College states, "a properly supplemented limited corn ration is in order. Dry-lot feeding, however, should be postponed as long as possible in limited feeding."

With Trinity mixture, hand-fed at about $\frac{3}{4}$ pound per day, and a mineral mixture self-fed, the growth and finishing may be carried on to the weight desired by altering the daily corn allowance, Professor Anderson said. As in all dry-lot feeding, ample protein of the right kind and sufficient, suitable minerals and vitamins A and B are to be provided for an adequate ration.



Feed Manufacturers Meet

The annual meeting of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at the Union League Club, Chicago, Oct. 12, resolved itself into an expression of ideas by the members on what should be embodied in the code, A. F. Seay, of St. Louis, chairman of the code com'ite inviting suggestions, which were freely offered.

The consensus was that the manufacturers could not include the retailers in their code because the task of policing them would be too burdensome.

When some of those present suggested a simplification of the code the com'ite pointed out that the extensive additions to the code had been put in by the administration at Washington.

It was considered unfair to permit batch mixers to work 48 hours per week while the central manufacturers were restricted to 40 hours, or 35.

W. H. DANFORTH, St. Louis, Mo., told a story anent the drafting of the code, about research workers in Florida breeding a frost-proof orange. After great labor they succeeded in hybridizing a frost-proof orange, but it was a lemon. He feared that the feed code would be a lemon. H. G. Atwood of Chicago and H. E. Babcock of Buffalo also thought the code might be a boomerang.

MR. SEAY said the com'ite had presented the code at Washington Aug. 18 and at that time had an informal hearing before the Agricultural Administration, also negotiated a temporary wage and hour Agreement with the N. R. A. for both feed manufacturers and feed retailers. The code was then gone over by both the Agricultural Administration and the N. R. A. and after some weeks' correspondence the Com'ite was summoned to Washington again by the N. R. A. for a conference on the labor provisions of the code. At that time they found that the Agricultural Administration had appointed a Code Analysis Com'ite and that it would be necessary to go before this Com'ite, which was done. This Com'ite insisted on a number of changes which practically involved rewriting the code and, therefore, the skeleton code submitted tentatively to the membership at the meeting was quite different from the original printed code that had been distributed. Mr. Seay stated that since his return from Washington the code had been revised and rewritten in accordance with the demands of the Agricultural Administration, but that the code com'ite had not themselves had an opportunity to have another meeting and go over the different code provisions. It was, however, submitted tentatively to the membership to show them about what was being required by the Administration.

RALPH M. FIELD, Chicago, sec'y, then read the entire revised code, the general trade practice article of which reads as follows:

ARTICLE IV—GENERAL TRADE PRACTICES
The following shall be considered unfair trade practices tending to render ineffectual the purposes of this code, and shall be dealt with according to the rules and regulations formulated by the Control Com'ite with the approval of the sec'y:

(a) To sell or offer for sale any product at prices less than list prices as outlined in Article II, Section 8, but this shall not apply to any case where products are refused for any reason by consignees and it becomes necessary to make a re-sale "for account of whom it may concern."

(b) To deliberately sell or offer for sale any product at a price less than list prices as outlined in Article II, Section 8, in order to influence or persuade a dealer to handle any other product of the manufacturer.

(c) To buy back or to offer to buy back from any person used bags or other empty used containers at prices higher than said bags or containers are worth in the open market in order to influence or persuade an actual or prospective customer to use the product or products of the manufacturer.

(d) To sell or offer to sell for shipment beyond sixty days from date of sale.

(e) To extend or offer to extend the date of shipment, except for a period not exceeding sixty days and then only providing a carrying charge of 25c per ton for each fifteen days or portion thereof is made and collected.

(f) To sell or offer to sell with price guaranteed against market decline.

(g) To reprice or re-write a sale.

(h) To cancel a sale unless buyer pays the market loss, if any.

(i) In the event of cancellation to fail to make every reasonable effort to collect any loss sustained thereby.

(j) To deliver feed by manufacturers' truck without a fair charge being made for such truck delivery.

(k) To give or pay in any manner whatsoever rebates, concessions, allowances, commissions, unearned discounts, free goods or refunds of any kind or character which will tend to render ineffectual the provisions of this code, except that neither this nor any other provision of this code shall be interpreted as preventing farmers' co-operative ass'ns from paying properly earned patronage dividends as required by law. Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent a manufacturer from distributing samples in a reasonable manner.

(l) Making of false reports to the Com'ite or the Ass'n by a manufacturer of hours of labor, employment, conditions, wages paid, chemical analysis of raw materials used, costs, capacity, production, sales, orders or shipments or any other information needed to accomplish the objectives of the code, except that nothing in this paragraph shall require any manufacturer to disclose any trade secret or formulae or process except as required by the Pure Food Laws or the Sec'y of the administrator.

NOTE—The provisions of Article IV shall not apply to the alfalfa milling industry.

No one offered any hard and fast rule to govern the com'ite. It was the consensus that the com'ite go along with the Washington administration without undue haste.

WILL A. HALL of Memphis moved: "Recommended that we give a vote of thanks and confidence to this code com'ite for their work, that they clarify as many points as they possibly can in this code and that we give the code com'ite more time to revamp this code." Carried.

CLEMENT H. COCHRAN, a milling expert of the A. A. A., Washington, D. C., addressed the manufacturers on the workings of the administration at Washington in the formulation of codes. The information he conveyed was definite and his hearers felt that his clear exposition of the situation took them right into

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the inside. He answered many questions, and when he could not answer them it was because the matters were undecided. He made it clear that any attempt to define costs or introduce any price fixing would be rejected.

PRES. C. A. CODDINGTON, Cayuga, N. Y., spoke briefly on what the Ass'n has been doing since July 1.

W. E. SUITS, Chicago, chairman of the executive com'te, told of its work, and recommended the adoption of the plans of the reorganization com'te. He said: The power of the board of directors has been greatly enlarged upon as compared with the previous set up that had been worked under for almost 25 years and that the board of directors were the active members of the Ass'n,—that the board of directors would be responsible for the selection of the executive com'te and the other officers of the Ass'n. The board of directors is to be selected from wide areas as near as possible to get all parts of the country interested—that this is a great, important and impressive change that is in our organization—the new organization.

MR. SUITS moved that the new by-laws be adopted. After several questions had been asked his motion was unanimously adopted.

In the reorganized ass'n the articles III and IV, covering membership, are as published on page 263 of the Journals for Sept. 27.

H. L. HAMMOND, Boston, Mass., for the resolutions com'te reported that

WHEREAS, Mr. L. F. Brown has retired from the position of Sec'y of the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n after serving in that capacity for twenty-one years, be it

RESOLVED, that the Ass'n hereby records its thankful appreciation of Mr. Brown's faithful services during this long period in performing the duties of his office and in other ways promoting the interests of the organization and that the members here assembled individually and collectively extend to him their best wishes for his future health, happiness and welfare. Unanimously adopted.

Among the resolutions adopted were one thanking Mr. Cochran for appearing before the meeting, and instructing the president of the ass'n to bring to the attention of the administration the advisability of purchasing the large stocks of dairy and poultry products available for distribution to the unemployed.

R. M. FIELD reported that 42 members had joined the Ass'n since July 1, 1933. Altho there has been extra expense on account of the code work and enlarging the offices, the financial statement showed more cash on hand Oct. 1 than on June 1.

MR. SUITS made a statement that in 1930 for the defense of Docket 17000, \$32,000 had been collected and that there was a balance of \$13,969.58, and reported that \$5,000 would be retained and that perhaps \$9,000 would be put in the treasury of the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n. Motion was made and carried that Mr. Suits' report be referred to the board of directors.

The following report of the nominations com'te was unanimously adopted, Sec'y Field casting the ballot:

Directors to serve until May 31, 1934: H. L. Hammond, Boston, Mass.; H. L. McGeorge, Memphis, Tenn.; A. F. Seay, St. Louis, Mo.; Searle Mowat, Detroit, Mich.; V. R. Miller, Kansas City, Kans.; to serve until May 31, 1935: Wm. P. Bomar, Fort Worth, Tex.; J. A. McConnell, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. E. Conkey, Cleveland, O.; C. N. Barrett, Minneapolis, Minn.; Wm. E. Suits, Chicago, Ill.; to serve until May 31, 1936: Arthur C. Palmer, Waverly, N. Y.; C. B. Fretwell, Spartanburg, S. C.; J. B. DeHaven, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Ferguson, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. Albers, Seattle, Wash.

After the meeting the directors chose the following officers for the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Incorporated, successor to the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n: Pres., C. A. Coddington, Cayuga, N. Y.; vice pres., Searle Mowat, Detroit; executive vice pres., Ralph M. Field, Chicago.

Making Hay Without Sunshine

Another of the sun's steady jobs has been taken away, and another agricultural proverb has been proven out of date, at E. A. Ashton's Ashgrove Farms, near Saratoga, N. Y. Making hay whether the sun shines or not is something that the Ashgrove Farms have been doing with the aid of an artificial drier and electric motors. And it has proved profitable.

Experiments in the artificial drying of hay have been carried on for some time with electrically-driven machines known as "Airdriers" for curing hay crops regardless of prevailing weather conditions. The "Airdrier" is a product of the Arnold Dryer Company. The installation of one of these machines at the Ashgrove Farms is one of the latest and most successful of these applications, and has aroused considerable interest.

This has been an exceptionally bad year for forage crops, but Mr. Ashton has stored in his barns about 600 tons of dried alfalfa and mixed hay of high quality, and it would seem that a fickle sun has been successfully flouted. It has been estimated that about one-half of the crop would have been lost, or of poor quality, had sun-curing been relied upon.

Feed Federation Pushing the Code

Floyd Oles, executive vice pres. of the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns, at Milwaukee, Wis., in Bulletin No. 14 reports rapid progress on the code work.

By rare good fortune the com'te was able to have its preliminary conference at Chicago on Thursday, Oct. 12, with Deputy Administrator Cochran of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Executive Vice Pres. Floyd Oles was present, attending the meeting of the feed manufacturers, and hence it was possible to bring about a conference between all three officers of the Federation with Mr. Cochran, which served as a preliminary conference on the code, and saved the time and expense of one additional trip to Washington, D. C.

Mr. Cochran is the deputy administrator in direct charge of the code, and of all codes in the feed, grain and allied industries. He advises (and this is important, as showing progress as well as any) that so far as he knew on the 12th, no A. G. A. (Agricultural) code had as yet been approved, tho several agreements limiting production have been passed, and of course a number of N. R. A. codes, relating to non-agricultural products, are in effect. It would appear that the Federation is up among the forefront, therefore, with the feed code.

By agreement, members of the Recovery Sub-Com'te will be allowed only actual railroad fare plus meals and hotel rooms, all of which will be arranged on the lowest possible cost basis. This means some personal loss to the members of this com'te, since actual expenses always exceed the above items, but it is rendered necessary by the state of the Federation finances, and the officers will not obligate the Federation whatsoever beyond actual cash in hand. To make possible even the above, which is the prime purpose for which the Federation was organized, prompt payment of pledges and dues by affiliated ass'ns is imperative.

The National Federation to-day represents, as actual members in its affiliated ass'ns, 5,337 members; there are approximately 14,000 firms engaged in the retail feed business in the United States; our present, actual members handle about 69 per cent of the entire feed volume of the United States, and about 84 per cent of the retail and wholesale distributing volume exclusive of wholesale millers. These are some of the rather startling data gathered by the preliminary questionnaire sent out recently at the request of Mr. Oles. They indicate that the National Federation is already in a position to substantiate the claim that it fairly represents the industry proposed to be governed by our code.

Steamed Bone Meal

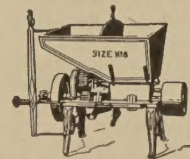
Steamed bone meal is not a concentrate in the usual sense of the word, but it is a rather concentrated source of both calcium and phosphorus. It also contains some protein, but this is of negligible value. Meat meal and meat-and-bone meal also contain rather large amounts of calcium and phosphorus; it would be much better, however, if they contained less; that is to say, if they contained the minimum amount compatible with their economical manufacture. Thus, if these packing house by-products contained a suitably low but *definitely fixed* amount of calcium and phosphorus, the feeder, as well as the manufacturer of mixed feeds, could control the calcium and phosphorus content of his feed mixtures with greater precision; and where the formulas call for more of these two elements, one could use steamed bone meal or a mixture of steamed bone meal and oyster shell or limestone.—Harry W. Titus.

The world record for potato production was broken recently at Stockton, Cal., where a grower dug 693½ bags of 100 lbs. each from a single acre. The potatoes grew and grew and the poor fellow couldn't help it, should be his defense when the A. A. A. "cracks down" on him. Shall we congratulate or condole?

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Limestone
Blood, dried	Lined meal, cake
Bone meal	Meat meal, scrap
Brewer's dried grains	Mill feeds
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Minerals
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Mineral Mixtures
Cocaoat oil meal	Molasses
Cod liver oil	Oyster shell, crushed
Charcoal	Peanut meal
Commercial feeds	Peat moss
Corn germ meal	Phosphates, rock
Cottonseed meal, cake	Potassium iodide
Dog food	Poultry grits
Feed mixers	Rabbit feed
Feed concentrates	Salt
Percentage feeders	Sardine oil
Fish meal	Screenings
Formulas	Sesame meal
Gluten, feed, meal	Skim milk, dried
Hammer mills	Soybean, meal
Iodine	Tankage
	Vegetable oil
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

A Turkey Starting Mash

Reputed to be among the most difficult to raise of domestic fowls, turkeys are quick to react to dietary deficiencies. Leading experimenters with turkey production have found the following starting mash a good one:

TURKEY STARTING MASH: Ground yellow corn, 20 lbs.; middlings, 17 lbs.; dried milk, 15 lbs.; wheat bran, 10 lbs.; ground oats, 10 lbs.; meat scrap or fish meal, 20 lbs.; alfalfa leaf meal, 5 lbs.; cod liver oil, 2 lbs.; salt, 1 lb.

Young poults grow rapidly and require a high protein feed. Nature supplied it originally in the form of bugs, grass hoppers and similar fowl food in the field. The feed man simulates it with a high protein mash. The above analyzes 20%.

Poultry Show Awards Many Prizes

The 25th annual Chicago Coliseum Poultry Exposition celebrated its silver anniversary with the awarding of many ribbons and prizes to the more than 5,000 exhibits of all classes of poultry.

The show was held in connection with the international egg-laying contest for laying breeds of birds from all over the world, now competing at the Century of Progress grounds, and was known as the World's Fair Show.

Prizes and ribbons were awarded down thru 10th place in each class of exhibits, and this kept the 64 judges busy. Governor Horner's (Illinois) offering of a silver cup to the grand champion display was taken by a pen of white leghorns exhibited by Dr. E. L. Denison, Oakdale Farm, Ainsworth, Ind.

Among the active judges and exhibitors was Judge D. E. Hale of the Northwestern Yeast Co., ardent exponent of feeding yeast in poultry mashes and follower of his own preachings.

The total number of exhibits was 2,000 more than a year ago. Included in them were exhibits from 41 states, Canada, France and other foreign countries. One of the largest was a collection of 120 rabbits collected from leading French breeders and exhibited by the French government.

Most of those in attendance seized their opportunity to attend the International Egg Laying Contest at the Century of Progress. Sec'y Harvey C. Wood announced that 50,000 baby chicks from eggs laid on the grounds since the contest started, May 29, had been sold. These have gone to 37 states at prices of from 15 to 25 cents each.

"Our sales of baby chicks," declared Sec'y

Wood, "demonstrates what we have contended for a number of years. Hatcheries and poultry men have neglected the principles of good merchandising, advertising, and display of stock. We have been able to get good prices for the baby chicks, while the average hatchery man has been starving this year."

Iodized Rations Create Iodized Eggs

Several examples of poultry men creating a premium demand for their eggs, thru feeding to increase the iodine content, have attracted attention. When a product demonstrates its ability to supply the human thyroid gland with sufficient iodine, improving health, it is worth a premium and finds people ready to pay a premium for its benefits.

Wilder, Bethke and Record, at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, summarized experiments in increasing the iodine content of eggs with:

The iodine content of hens' eggs varies directly with the amount of this element in the ration of the bird.

The feeding of 2 and 5 mg. of iodine daily per bird, in the form of dried kelp, iodized linseed meal, or potassium iodide, increased the iodine content of the eggs approximately 75 and 150 times, respectively.

The percentage of iodine in eggs immediately decreases upon the discontinuance of iodine feeding.

The amount of iodine in eggs is independent of the form in which it is fed to the birds.

From their conclusions the rule may be drawn that sustained iodine content in eggs is dependent upon sustained iodine content in the feed. Hens have no capacity for storing iodine in such form that it may be drawn upon for productive purposes.

The use of an iodine carrier in the feed serves a double purpose. First it improves the metabolism and health of the bird; second, it improves the health of the person who eats the eggs.

Extending Credit a Bar to Success

A grain elevator and feed plant selling on credit must make due allowance for uncollectable accounts in its overhead. No matter how strict the credit policy may be, wherever any form of credit is extended losses are bound to occur.

Dig into the causes for bankruptcy as reflected in the statements of elevators which have become defunct in the past three years. Credit and uncollectable accounts will head the list.

A new manager in a Kansas elevator was working vigorously trying to collect old accounts his predecessor had left. "It seems an almost hopeless job," he complained. "The farmers seem to owe everybody. There are landlords and crop liens. I'm having the devil's own time trying to collect last year's twine bills."

An Iowa elevator and coal business fell by the wayside and offered its properties for sale. Friends of the bankrupt owner sympathized. "He was too easy with credit," they said. "He just couldn't say 'No.' In the end, those he trusted left him stranded and forced him out of business."

A cash business permits quick turn-over and easy expansion because it keeps the working capital intact. Credit dissipates working capital or freezes it. Expansion is retarded to the willingness of credit patrons to pay. Some accounts are bound to prove uncollectable. This further retards progress.

Competition often forces some credit practices. But this does not alter the cash policy being safer. The dealer who adheres closely to cash principles has the best chance of winning success.

Vitamin A Margins

Gustave F. Heuser, Cornell University, discussing the products which save poultry from the multiple ills that accompany vitamin deficiencies, says:

Yellow corn is an excellent source of vitamin A. Where the ration contains from 40 to 50% of yellow corn, chicks and laying hens do well.

The possibility must be kept in mind that the quantity of vitamin A supplied by this amount of yellow corn may be border line and that the effects of partial vitamin A deficiency may eventually show up if birds are restricted to this quantity of vitamin A thruout the entire life cycle.

Where the practice of adding 5 to 10% of bright green, fragrant alfalfa meal to poultry mashes is followed, the danger of supplying a border-line quantity is eliminated, as alfalfa meal of this character is a good source of vitamin A.

Another practice is that of using 1% of cod liver oil in poultry mashes, which increases the vitamin A content of the ration. Cod liver oil is one of the richest vitamin sources. Succulent green alfalfa, clover, and mixed grasses contain large amounts.

It looks as tho there are plenty of sources of supply for vitamin A. Not much excuse for stunted growth and low resistance to disease, common symptoms of vitamin A deficiency, appearing in the flocks of any farmer who buys his feed from a reliable grain elevator operator.

"Perhaps, eventually, we will be forced to regard milk as a public necessity, just as we now do water and gas, and will concentrate its supply and distribution in the hands of a single concern, either under public regulation as a utility, or under direct operation by government agencies."—Mordecai Ezekiel of U. S. D. A. before Boston Conference on Retail Distribution. How decadent are the descendants of the Boston Tea Party patriots in listening to such promised destruction of liberty.

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthful



THE DENVER ALFALFA
MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.

Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS

LAMAR, COLO.

Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 23 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teems with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all who are interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are taken up and discussed.

In three parts: Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry. Shipping weight: 1½ lbs.

Price \$1.75 plus postage.

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238 Rats Revel in Red Squill

Mother Nature is rated as one of the most proficient of practical jokers and rightly so. She seems to march on in an endless parade, baffling science and playing pranks. Some of her pranks have serious consequences, others are very amusing. But few of her accomplishments have interested scientists as much as the strange plant called red-squill, which is found growing wild in the hills bordering the Mediterranean, especially southern Italy, Sicily, and in Sardinia and along the Libyan coast.

This plant, of which there are two varieties, red and white, defies botanists and scientists who for years have been trying to grow it in this country on a commercial scale. It has another strange property. The red-squill kills rats only. It does absolutely no harm to the human body and so far as science has been able to determine, other forms of animal life are not bothered by it due to its acrid taste.

James Silver and J. C. Munch, of the Bureau of Biological Survey, who analyzed the plant, have the following to say:

There are two commercial varieties of squill, which apparently are not distinguishable botanically. White squill is the product official in various pharmacopoeias and is used in human medicine as a heart tonic, emetic, diuretic, and nauseant expectorant. Red squill has all the properties of white squill and in addition contains active toxic constituents, or glucosides, that have not been chemically isolated and identified.

Both red and white squill have needle-like crystals, that though essentially non-toxic, are irritating to the skin and cause a nettle like stinging sensation. They also give the squill its acrid, prickly taste, which is objectionable to human beings and to most animals, except rats and house mice. It is probably this objectionable taste that renders squill comparatively harmless, combined with its emetic effect—which causes most animals except rats and mice to vomit bait containing it.

In making their tests of this effective rodent destroyer, Messrs. Silver and Munch employed every means available to prove con-

clusively their findings and one experiment on a Kansas farm in which chickens, rats, dogs and cats were used the score read: dead 238 rats, no chickens, no dogs, no cats.

Good Times

BY GRENVILLE KLEISER

Think "good times"—
It is the state of mind
That brings prosperity
And puts dull days behind.

Talk "good times"
No matter what they say;
Sane, optimistic talk
Will drive the clouds away.

Act "good times"—
Be equal to the test;
Compel "good times" to come,
Resolve to do your best.

Spread "good times"—
By thought and word and deed;
With sturdy faith and confidence
Know you will succeed!

State taxation of wheat owned by the Grain Stabilization Corporation has been permanently restrained by the U. S. District Court in a decision given Oct. 17 at Topeka, Kan. The taxes for the entire state on the government-owned wheat were \$300,000. The court held the wheat exempt, as the corporation was not engaged in private trade, but was an agency of the government. That is unfair discrimination against their competitors who pay taxes on grain held in store.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Dec. 5, 6, 7. Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota, Mitchell, S. D.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4 1/2 x 7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Dowling's Grain Code: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages. 4 1/4 x 6 3/4 inches. Price \$3.00.

Millers' Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3 3/4 x 6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages, 4 1/2 x 5 3/4 inches. Cloth bound. \$3.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 8 1/2 x 10 1/2 inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

Peerless Grain Code: For cable grains, \$75.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6 1/2 x 9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6 x 7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Cannery Ass'n. Size 6 3/4 x 8 1/4 inches, 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

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The Perpetual Thief



If one of our brother humans steals a bushel of grain we have him put in jail—

But we let filthy rats and mice steal our grain every night in the year and think nothing of it.
With Apologies to Daily Live Stock Reporter.

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Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price, \$1.00, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.25, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

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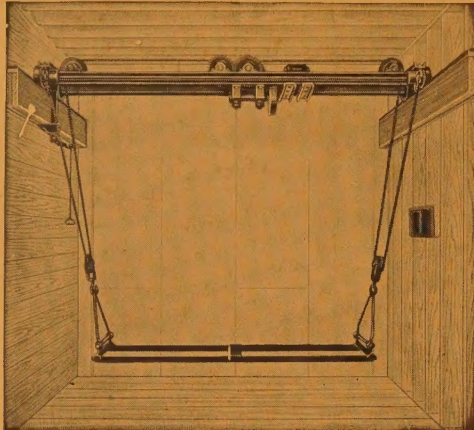
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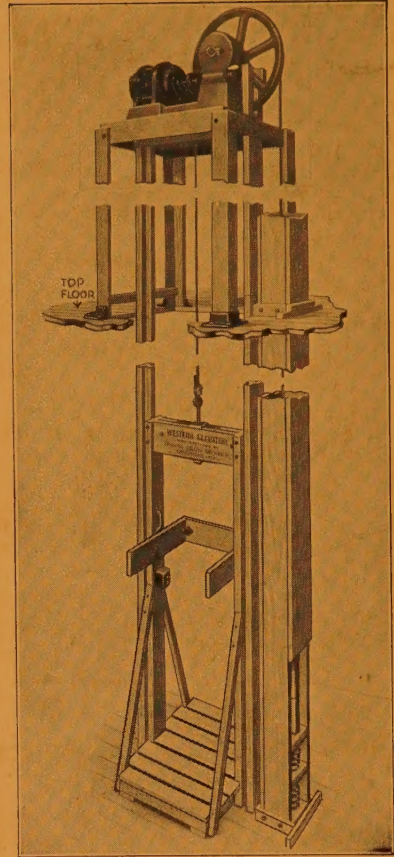
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Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.....Fort Worth, Texas
Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co...Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
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.....Indianapolis, Ind.
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A service organization maintained by the Mill Mutuels.

Grain Shipping Books

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns". Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction, one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10½x16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3½ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.10, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10½x15½ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.25, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.85, plus postage.

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